MONDAY MAY 26, 1879.

VOLUME XXXIX.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc.

ARTURE OF TRAINS

7:25 a m 7:30 p n 7:25 a m 7:30 p n 9:45 a m 4:15 p n 10:00 a m 3:20 p m 10:30 a m 3:20 p n 10:30 a m 3:40 p n

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10:10 am 4:00 pm

sh-t 9:00 p m ‡ 7:00 p m

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CHICAGO BAILWAY

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MEDICINE.

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years! Fire and Burgla

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Procession of Gorgeously-Attired Prelates Around the Edifice.

Music in Keeping with the August Character of the Celebration.

Dedicatory Sermon of Great Power by Bishop Patrick John Ryan. of St. Louis.

The Rev. Chaplain Beecher's Sermon Yesterday in the City of Montreal.

An Interesting Sermon by Prof. Swing on "Nature's

The Difficulties of Unbelief Ably Set Forth by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Special Dispaces to The Iribuna.

New York, May 25.—The blessing of the Catholic Cathedral to-day was an imposing and success and satisfaction. At 9 o'clock a dense mass of people in holiday attire crowded sidewalks and stoops opposite the sedral, and all the windows of houses were filled with ladies and gentle-A double line of police surrounded the great marble edifice, and kept the approaches clear for those who held tickets. These were met by ushers in full evening dress, wearing white satin badges, who took the tickets and escorted them to the proper aisle. Se well drilled were the ushers, and so carefully had everything been arranged beforehand, that no the slightest delay or confusion occurred.

was accomplished promptly with the precision of clockwork. At 10 o'clock the scene inside the rast edifice was notable. The bright sunshine streamed through the magnificent windows, lighting up the chaste and elegantly ferior to that outside. The vast area of pews was completely occupied by a richly-dressed congregation. The space between the pews and sanctuary, except one row of seats occupied by Christian Brothers bands, swarmed with representatives of the press from all over the country and Canada. Artists from all the illustrated newspapers were among them. On the exquisitely-traced altar the only extraneous ornaments outside of the massive bronze candiesticks and necessary paraphernalia of the ceremonial were a

few rare flowers. High up among the capitals of the supporting columns a number of sparrows flitted and twittered. Shortly before 10 o'clock more than 150 in number, gathered at St. John's Church, adjacent to the Cathedral on Fourth avenue, and passed in procession to the rear entrance of the Cathedral. The grand procession was then formed inside the building, and, starting from the sanctuary, marched down the broad centre aisle in the following order: First came the cross-bearer, carrying a simple golden cross, assisted by two acolytes; next the sanctusey boys, thirty in number: then the chanters, aix priests, who intoned the "Psalms of the Blessing," followed by the body of the clergy, and by four priests in cassocks and surplices, who chanted the "Miserere" as the procession moved out side the Cathedral. Next came the sanctuary choir, numbering 120, composed of thirty priests of the diocese and the choir of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. After the chancel choir came the Archbishops and Bishops in their robes, each attended by a Chaplain. And last was the Cardinal and his suite, consisting of the cross-bearer, carrying a large double golden cross, followed by the deacons of honor, Fathers Preston and Donnelly, the assistant priest, Father Quinn, the deacon of mass, Dr. Mc-Glynn, and sub-descon of mass, Father Mc-Gean. Passing down the aisle between the dense lines of people, who were fully alive to the deep impressiveness of the scene, the pro-cession passed out through the great west doors, and, the head of the line turning south,

passed along the Fifth avenue front of the building toward Fiftieth street. When the Cardinal reached the front entrance be gave the first blessing to it. Then the entire procession moved around along the walls through Fiftieth street, along the Madinary avenue front turned into Fifty-lirat street. son avenue front, turned into Fifty-lirst street, and, after passing along this, came round again into Fifth avenue, while the sanctuary choir chanted the "Miserere," and the Cardinal blessed the walls of the Cathedral. The procession then entered the Cathedral through the main entrance, while the sanctuary choir chanted the Litanies of the Saints. Passing up through the centre aisle the choir entered the chapel of the Blessed Vir-gin, on the Gospel side of the grand altar, and gin, on the Gospel side of the grand altar, and all the rest took their proper positions within the sanctuary. The Cardinal and suit advanced to the grand altar, knelt, and continued the singing of the litanies. At the end of the litanies the Cardinal blessed the grand altar and the sanctuary, and then proceeded with his suit around the interior of the Cathedral, blessing the walls and parts, during which ceremony the "Paulma of the Richard "were chanted alter-"Psalms of the Blessing" were chanted alternately by the suit and the sanctuary choir.

pately by the suit and the sanctuary choir.

THE VISITING BISHOPS

were clad in purple, with long lace robes and long capes of white silk, embroidered with gold. Nearly all wore mitres of plain white silk. All were bedecked with their jeweled signia of office, and each attended by a special chaplain in cassock and surplice. They were the Rt. Revs. John Longhlin, McQuaid, Ryen, McNieruy, Wadhams, and Corrigan, of New York; Conroy, Lynch, Becker, Gross, Kain, Moore, of St. Augustine; Keane, Elder, of Natches; Quinism, De Goestriand, O'Reilly, Henricken, of Providence; Healy, of Portland; McMahon, of Hartford; Toblas Mullen, of Erie; Jeremish F. Shanahan, of Harris-

burg; William O'Hars, of Scranton; John Tuigg, of Pittaburg; P. J. Baites, of Alton; James O'Connor (Vicar Apostolic), Spalding, Borgess, of Detroit; Chatard, John Ireland (Coadjutor Bishop), of St. Paul; Michael Hess, of La Crosse; Joseph Thomas Duhamel, of Ottawa; John Sweeney, of St. John; James Rogers, of Chatham; and Mgr. Seton, Prothonotary Apos-

were the Most Revs. Gibbons, Purcell, Wood, Williams, Lynch, of Toronto, and Michael Hannas, of Halifax.

THE CARDINAL wore a red trained robe, with long lace alb and long cape, which was a complete mass of gold embroidery, mitre to match, red skull cap, white kid gloves, and the jewels of his office.

In his right hand he bore a beautifullycarved golden crozier. The deacons of
honor were stirred in robes of white
silk, richly embroidered in gold, and
from either shoulder hung a heavy knot and
tassels of gold bullion. The Very Rev. William
Quinn, Vicar General, followed in a longer and
richer robe of white silk and gold embroidery,
studded with precious stones. Six pages in studded with precious stones. Six pages in a layman carrying a golden holy-water vase

of the clergy, some of them tottering, venerable men, the rich vestments of the reverent specta crowds, and the massive edifice, made a mos inwonted scene. When the pageant of the procession was concluded with the entrance of the Cardinal into the sanctuary, those who had composed it were provided with places. After the final blessing of the walls the Cardinal mounted his thronwhere he was rerobed. His vestments were of with precious stones. When

HIGH MASS was begun at 11 o'clock over 7,000 persons were in the Cathedral. Suddenly, at the Kyrie Eleison, a burst of melody from the great organ and the brass and string instrument of the orchestra startled and delighted the ears of the throng, followed by the notes of the choir, above which, clear and pure, presently arose the voices of the soloists. The effect was extremely beautiful, and dissithe building. At the end of the Gospel,

THE RIGHT-REV. PATRICK JOHN RYAN, Louis, mounted the extemporized pulpit and house of the Lord. Send forth Thy light and Thy truth. They have coninto Thy tabernacle."—Psaims, xlii. and exxi. He spoke more than two hours, holding the said, that in the utilitarian nineteenth century the Catholic faith had lost none of its vitality ornamentation of the Catholic ceremonial as a result of the belief that God is really present in the house of worship. This was the key of the doctrine by means of which those outside the fold might be able to under-

IN THE AFTERFOON quet was given in the Orphan Asylum ball. All the dignitaries of the Church and many eminent laymen were present. Cardinal McCloskey ins IX. and Pope Leo. The latter sent a cable message of congratulation and benediction. The Cardinal alluded to Archbishop Purcell, and the sympathy of all for him, saying a movement would be made for his benefit. Vesper services at the Cathedral closed a great day for the Catholics of New York.

which, after so many months of preparation was dedicated with pomp and ceremony to-day. may well be the pride of the Cath America. There is no finer site on Manhattan Island than that which it occupies,-the block on Fifth avenue, bounded by Fifty and Fiftyfirst streets on north and south. The elevation is high, the locality the most choice and fashonable in the city. And well the Cathedral crowns its splendid site. Rising grandly above its surroundings, with its hundreds of white pinacles reacing toward the sky, and with the great unfinished towers on the Fifth-avenue front giving promise of what they will some day be, this Cathedral is one of the most prominent features of the faland. Coming to from inent features of the island. Coming in from the ocean, or sailing up and down the inclosing rivers, the great white pile is from all sides to be seen afar, and with fine effect. An outline of its distinctive features will be of interest at this time. The building is in that style of chitecture known as the Decorated Gothic, o which the finest specimens are the Cathedrals of Amiens and Salisbury. It occupies a middle style and the later perpendicular Gothic. Yet. in the new Cathedral. Mr. Renwick, the architect, has not confined himself strictly to the one style, but has used much ornamentation con-ceived in the spirit of the later perpendicular. Being Gothic, the building is, of course, in the shape of a cross. It should be from east to west, the altar being at the east end, the princi pal entrance at the west, and this the Cathedral is, for it fills the whole length between Fifth and Madison avenues, and it is upon the former that the great doors open. The transept, or cross-beam of the cross, extends from street to street of the two side streets bounding the block upon which the structure stands. The two towers, which will rise on either side of the west

door to a hight of 884 feet, WILL BE BUILT SOME TIME IN THE PUTURE when the means can be obtained; and those other parts of the exterior of the edifice which are still uncompleted must also wait. But they will probably be carried up to the belfry, so as come of waiting, however; and it would have been well if the architect had been content to let some parts of the interior remain in the rough until funds were obtained, instead of putting in cheap imitation. The length of the building exterioriv is 334 feet, the length of the transcept is 140 feet, the hight of the roof about 113 feet. Entrance is gained to the interior by seven large doors; but there are other small doors, which do not enter into the architectural features of the building, being private entrances. The principal of these great entrances is the western, which makes so striking a feature in the architectural elaboration of the western facade. It has a total width of thirty feet, a hight of fifty-one, while the double doors themselves are eleven feet in width. They are of ash, carved, and paneled, width. They are of ash, carved, and paneled, and polished. These doors will very rarely be opened,—probably not once in a year, and then only for grand ceremonies. On either side are smaller entrances, and these will be those commonly used. They open into lofty octagonal chambers or vestibules, in the bases of the great towers. From these other doors open into the body of the church. On either side of the building there are two entrances, the smaller the building there are two entrances, the smaller also giving entrance to the vestibules men-tioned, the larger being at either end of the transept, and scarcely second in their grand di-mensions and architectural features to the west-

mensions and architectural features to the western portal.

To the right of the high alter the sacristy, or
vestry, is partitioned off. There are
TWO ORGANS, AND WILL BE TWO CHOINS
of singers for the cathedral. The chancel choir
will be placed, where its name indicates, in the
chancel. The organ is placed to the left of the
alter, and the benches for the singers are ranged

in front of it. This choir will sing those parts of the service which are chanted, while the choir in the organ-gallery at the west end of the buildin the organ-gallery at the west end of the building will sing all those parts which are set to
figured music. The throne of the Cardinal is
also in the chancel, on the left side. It is an
elaborately-carved chilt, platform, and canopy,
of dark walnut, pollshed, and pointed off with
gold. A fine bronze railing stretches across the
front of the platform which rises at the chancel,
and the workmen are now finishing and polishing the wood rail which surmounts it.
An altar to Saint Joseph is placed
in the transept to the right, and
another and less elaborate altar in the same position in the transept on the left. The pulpit is

another and less elaborate altar in the same position in the transept on the left. The pulpit is a temporary structure, which has been placed experimentally against one of the great pillars at the intersection of the transept with the nave; but it will be moved if it be found that the voice of the preacher can be heard better from some other position. The building is lit by gas, and above the capitals of the tall columns running the length of the church rows of gas-jets are thrown out, which are connected by wire for lighting by electricity.

THE PRIMS

are of polished ash, and none are cushioned.

Pew-renters will probably have to do this at their own expense. The building has a seating capacity for about 2,600, but several hundred more could be accommodated with chairs or benches, or find standing-room outside of the news. The central aisles is ten feet wide between the pews, and the breadth of the side aisles in proportion. Besides this, there is an open space between the entrances and the first row of pews large enough to afford sitting room, if chairs were used, for to afford sitting room, it chairs were used, for the congregation of a small church. It was at one time supposed, and perhaps intended, that no pews whatever should be used in the church. but only chairs, every person hiring one when he entered and placing it at any convenient THIS IS THE CONTINENTAL STYLE.

and accords well with the Catholic idea, which is that rich and poor, high and low, white and colored, all come to the same, level the instant they pass the doors of the church. But the necessity for the Cathedral to be self-supporting, and the fact that it could be made so only by renting pews, probably caused the abandonmen of the former plan. Nevertheless, all classes

churches.

The organ-gallery is a splendid piece of woodwork, of dark ash, polished, and beautifully carred in front. This front screen is so high that the singers will be hidden from view, which is a good thing in a church. The great organ, is a good thing in a church. The great organ, as also the chancel organ, was built by Jardine, and its appearance alone is superb. The great fan-shaped rows of trumpet-pipes branch out one above the other, terminating in a high gable screen of carved and sided woodwork behind. It has five key-board and fifty-eight stops. Such is the power of the instrument that when some of the deeper noise were sounded the whole vast building seemed to tremble with the reverberation. The space occupied by the organ-gallery is the square bounded by the sides of the towers and the west wall of the building. The gallery front's level with the interior of the towers and the west wall of the building. The gallery front is level with the interior front of the towers. A large and powerful choir will be necessary at all times to properly sing the services; for without it, the voices would be lost in the great space of the building. From the lefty hight of the organ-gallery a magnificent perspective view is obtained of the whole length and breadth of the edifice, and one is sufficiently high up to see the details of the "star" roof.

AN PERCONNET PRATURE

scenes from Scripture and the lives of the saints having only geometrical figures, and the re-mainder are plain, being needed for the purpose and not ornament is the object in view. The titular window of the Cathedral represents the "Life of St. Patrick." It portrays his baptism, shows him taken prisoner at the age of 13, and depicts an angel revealing to him his vocation. He reaches the Gospel on board a ship; is sold to King Milchon; is set at liberty at Maestricht; made a clerk by his uncle, St. Martin, Bishop of Tours; sets out for Rome; receives the blessing of Pope Celestine; is consecrated Bishop by St. Amador; visits St. Germain d'Auxerre; converts King Dichon and his family (on his arrival in Ireland); gives the holy communion to Prices Elhna and Fethlem; raises Malfric from the dead. His death is then represented, and a beautiful finale is a choir of angels singing his funeral dirge. In the centre of the tracery is the beautifully executed scene of St. Patrick's coronation in Heaven. Around this scene, in the spandrils, hovers a circle of angels atter Fra Angelico, each holding a scroll on which a beautiful Latin hymn is inscribed. This window is from the ateliers of M. Ely, Nantes, in France. This window, seen to best advantage under the early evening light, is the gift of "the old St. Patrick's Cathedral to the new."

THE WINDOW OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN is over the north transept door. It gives the life, death, assumption, and coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. High above, in the centre of the tracery, is the scene of the coronation The Virgin is kneeling in an attitude of pro-found humility, while her Divine Son, all radi-ant with joy, places the crown upon her head. The Holy Ghost as a dove hovers above the Mother and Son, while higher still is seen the figure of the Eternal Father looking down "well pleased" upon the scene. These scenes are as delicately finished as miniatures, and will bear as close inspection. The mosaic portions of the work exceed in richness and softness of tone anything of the kind in the Cathedral. It is from the ateliers of M. Lorin, of Chartres, and the gift of the Bishop and clergy of the Diocess of Albany, whose cathedral was built and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by Cardinal McClos-

key, the first Bishop of Albany.

There are eleven windows in the clerestory. The first on the north side contains "The Sacrifice of Abel." Adjoining are "The Sacrifice of Noah," and "The Sacrifice of Meichisedec." THE WINDOWS ON THE SOUTH SIDE

of the sanctuary commemorate "The Sacrifice of Abraham," "The Eating of the Paschal Lamb," and "The Great Sacrifice of Calvary."
In the distance rises the Mount of Calvary, with three naked crosses standing out against the sky. The sacrifice is over. Christ has been laid in the tomo. The sun of justice is rising behind Calvary. An allegorical figure of Error is seen feeing into the night surrounded by owls and bats and the emblems of darkness, and stum-bling over the debris of broken altars and im-plements of Pagan worship, while in the fore-ground rises an allegorical figure of Truth, who, with uplifted cross, rules the world. Before with uplifted cross, rules the world. Before this figure stands an altar on which a kneeling form is placing the noble offering to Truth in this hemisphere. The figure is that of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. The offering is the new St. Patrick's Cathedral. This window hears on it an inscription commemorating the date of his Eminence's creation as Cardinal—March 15, 1875.

sacrifice guarding the grand altar on which the sacrifice of the mass is to be offered will be rec-ognized as one of the aspelest conceptions in connection with the Cathedral.

connection with the Cathedral.

THE APER.

The first of the windows of the apse is "The Resurrection of Lazarus." The scene presented is that which took place when the Savior "cried with a loud voice, 'Lazarus, come forth.'"

The next window is "The Communion of St. John," and represents the scene at the Last Supper, when Jesus took bread and blessed and broke and gave to his disciples.

The central window of the apse presents the scene of the resurrection. This window contains the best executed figure of Christ in the

Christ with His right hand presents the keys, and with His left points to Heaven. The Apostle is kneeling. Six other disciples are witnesses of the scene.

The fifth and last window of the apse representations.

THE TRANSEPT.

The west window of the transept perpetuater athedral. In the central portion of the window, St. Patrick, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, appears in his Bishop's robes preaching to the Irish people; in the compartment below the architect of the building is represented presenting the designs for it to Archbishop Hughes, and the Cardinal in his scarlet ress stands on the other side of the table on which the designs are spread. Other figures are grouped around, and the whole scene, hough slightly conventionalized, declares its

story at a glance. The windows are undoubtedly the most beau-tiful and elaborate in design to be seen in this

THE CROWNING GLORY of the cathedral, as the cathedral itself is the crowning architectural work Catholic Church in America. THE ORGAN TOO BIG

The New York World of the 22d says:

The organ erected in the high choir gallery at the west end of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick was tested last night by a number of prominent organists. The first and most interesting fact revealed by the trial was that the acoustic properties of the vast building are as good as they are generally found to be in new buildings of great size. There was a good deal of echo when Mmc. Diefenbacher shouted the "Inflammatus" from the "Stabat Mater," forcing her voice to the utmost of its capacity; but that was not altogether the fault of the building. With half the effort she might have been heard distinctly perhaps, and with half the echo. The second important fact revealed by the trial was that the "orchestral organ" invented and built by George Jardine & Son emitted sounds even more disagrees able than the singing of Mmc. Diefenbacher. It is an enormously powerful instrument, constracted apparently for the purpose of making a roles in

THE SOLEMNITIES. To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 25.—The new St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth avenue and Fiftleth street was dedicated to public worselip to-day unde invocation to St. Patrick, with grand, solemn, and posing services. In the history of the Roms tholic Church in America no event has been the building when the services commenced. The high altar was lit up with cou Sickles, Chief-Justice Daly, Cornelius Vander-bilt, Henry Bergh, Controller Kelly, Judge Brady, H. J. Tappan, Sheriff Reilly, Judge Waterbury, Arthur Leary, John Mulially, Henry L. Haquet, James Lynch, Eugene Kelly, and Joseph F. O'Donohue. But seldom has such a

gathering of HIGH DIGNITARIES HIGH DIGNITARIES
of the Church been seen as were present today. The following took part in the ceremonies:
Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore; Archbishop
Purcell, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Wood, of
Philadelphia; Archbishop Williams, of Boston;
Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; and Archbishop
Hannan, of Halifax; Bishops Loughlin, of
Brooklyn; McQuaid, of Rochester; Ryan, of
Buffalo; McNierney, of Albany; Wadhams,
of Ordensburg; Corrigan, of New ark; Conroy of Ogdensburg; Corrigan, of New ark; Conroy of Albany; Lynch, of Charleston; Belker of Wilmington; Griss, of Savannah; Rain, of Wheeling; Moore, of St. Augustine; Keane, of Richmond; Elder, of Natchez; Quinlan, of Mobile; Goesbriand, of Burlington; O'Reilley, of Springfield; Hendricken, of Providence Heally, of Portland; McMahon, of Hartford Mullen, of Erie; Shanahan, of Harrisburg; O'Hara, of Scranton: Tulgg, of Pittsburg; Baltes, of Alton; Ryan, of St. Louis; O'Conner, of Nebraska; Spaiding, of Peoria; McCloskey, of Louisville; Toebbe, of Covington; Borgess, of Detroit; Chatard, of Vincennes; Ireland, of St. Paul; Heiss, of LaCrosse; Duhsmel, of Ottawa; Sweenney, of St. John, N. B.; Rogers, of Cantham, N. B.; and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Setor, D. D., Prothonotary Apostolic. The celebrants of mass were: Cardinal John McClosky, Celebrant; the Rev. Thomas L. Preston, First-Assistant Deacon; the Rev. A. J. Donnelly, Second-Assistant Deacon; the Rev. A. J. Donnelly, Second-Assistant Deacon; the Rev. A. J. Connelly, Second-Assistant Deacon; the Rev. A. J. Connelly, Second-Assistant Deacon, The Masters of Ceremonies were the Rev. M. Kearney, H. Farrelly, H. C. McDowell, and William Hogan. There were also cantors for the Miscrere, for the Litany, and for the Procession. Mullen, of Erie; Shanaban, of Harriston

Litany, and for the Procession.

THE MUSICAL PORTION
of the services was in keeping with all other ceremonies. The sanctuary chorus of the Paulist Fathers' Church, numbering 100 men and boys, sung the Proper of the mass. The organist was aided by a choir of 100 voices and a full orchestra of wind and string instruments. The Kyrie was from Haydn's "Third Mass," and the Gloris, the Credo, the Sanctus, and the Agnus Dei were from Haydn's "Sixteenth Mass." The Gragorian music was rendered by the choir of the Paulist Fathers. It was half-past 100'clock before the ceremonies commenced with the procession from the vestry. First came the attendants and servers, then the Bishops in full canonicals, then the Archbishops arrayed in their gorgeous vestments, each wearing his mitre, and, lastly, his Eminence Cardinal McClosky, with Vicars-General Quinn and Preston on either side of him.

THE VAST AUDIENCE

celebrated according to the rubries of the Missal, was that of Pope Gregory VII. The Cardinal chanted the salutation, "Pax Votiscum," and sang the Collects. Then came the event of the day, a most eloquent sermon by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, Condintor Bishop of St. Levits.

there was a large crowd congregated in a end-ance, and members of the Papal Guard were present. The celebrant was Arabisho Gib-bons, of Baltimore, with Deacons the Revs. John J. Kean and William Farrell. Bishop Kean, of Richmond, preached the sermo

MONTREAL. SERMON OF THE REV. CHAPLAIN BECKER. MONTREAL, May 25.—The church parade of the Thirteenth Brooklys was the gret figure of the religious observances of to day. At 10:30 the main body of the regiment, including many veterans, paraded y company with the artillerymen of Col. Stephson's Batter, who acted as escort. No bank attended The services were held in the St. ames Street Methodist Church, the largest Botestant church in the city. Admission was y ticket, and a squad of police preserved or or. Besides the military present in uniform, he congregation included clergy and

and besought of God that the two nations might continue to prosper, side by side, until they become one great people, ever zealous for good works, though under diverse Governments. He thanked the Lord for the preservation of the regiment with which he was connected during their visit thus

visiting regiment. He said that the present visit of American citizen soldiers would do much to cement the friendship now existing between the two nations. Might the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack go on together, side shot and shell. He expressed great pleasure to having the Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment preach from his pulpit, alluded to the valuable work accomplished by Beecher in the past, and

THE SILVER NOW IN HIS HAIR shortly end. Let them prove that it might close grand and glorious. In the name of all churches of Montreal, Mr. Johnston then wel-comed him and the regiment to Montreal, observing that he spoke not only in behalf of Protestants, but the many Catholics present. THE SERMON.

Mr. Beecher took for his text the last of Co-

rinthians, xiii., 18, but he quoted in his own fashion as follows: "And now abideth faith, hope, and love, but the greatest of these is love." He dwelled upon the love of God, upon love." He dwelled upon the love of God, upon the want or love among men, particularly as evinced in the past by theological controversy. There was nothing in the discourse specially apropos of the celebration of yesterday or the presence of the military. Beecher's quaint imagery and original illustrations now and again caused a slight ripple of laughter to temporarily convulse the rast congregation, not accustomed to quite so wide a latitude being taken in the pulpit.

on the conclusion of the services the parade reformed in the street in perfect order, and, preceded by the Artillery, and followed by a large body of volunteers of all arms, who marched in fours after the Ameri-can soldiers, the procession returned to the skating-rink. It having been arranged that the can soldiers, the procession returned to the skating-rink. It having been arranged that the Brooklyn regiment should leave by train at 6 o'clock, long before that hour a large concourse of citizens congregated at the station. The visitors were escorted to the station by detachments of local cavalry, garrison artillery, engineers, and the Victoria Rifies, and left for home amidst great cheering and hearty adiens. Mr. Beecher marched to the station with the regiment, dressed in Chaplain's uniform, which he has worn since he came here. He expressed great pleasure at the success of the visit, which even exceeded his anticipations.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor-General and the Princess Louise attended Divine service in Christ Church Cathedral at 11 this morning. The Bishop of Montreal preached. The alternoon and evening were spent quietly by their Excellencies in their appartments at the Windsor. The Roman Catholic members of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, numbering about 100 men, attended mass in the Church of Notre Dame. They were accompanied by the members of their faith attached to the Montreal militia. Bishop Fabre was present, and imparted his blessing at the close of the aervices.

Y. M. C. A.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The Inrewell session of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held to-night at Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, which was crowded in every part. The sisles, from the entrance of the church to the pulpit, and the large vestibule, were filled with people unable to obtain seats. The session was spent in brief addresses, prayer, and singing.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Bishop Simpson and the Rev. B. I. Ives, of Albany, N. Y., were here to-day for the purpose of raising \$15,000 necessary to relieve the Roberts Park Méthodist Church of financial embarrassment, and probably to save it from falling into the hands of the mortgages. The effort was not successful, only \$13,000 being raised. What will be done in the matter has not yet been decided on.

Prof. Swing preached to a large congregation pesterday morning in the Central Church. He took for his theme "The Laws of Nature." Following is the sermon:

In His law He meditates day and night.—Pealme, i., 2. NATURE'S LAWS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

being led by some external guide. This being so, we can classify these popular leaders under the two heads of Superstition and Law. Religion you will say has been and is a great leader of man, and this shall be admitted, but I would place the religion which must enter into this form of argument under the same two general heads.—Superstition and Law. The religion most worthy of confidence must be itself full of conformity to law, and free from superstition. I affirm, therefore, that the human race during this partial absence or celipse of its God must follow one of two cuides, Superstition or Law. Religion being essentially reasonable, it cannot be made a occuliar form of life.

The reaction in favor of law is in these days becoming very great. The Kings which one studied the flight of birds, or listened for the first thunder on the right or left, are now studying the laws of industry and commerce, and force and liberty, and feel that they must adjust their Empires to these dictates of reason. Therefore it has come to pass that absolution has aimost ceased to exist, and limited, almost democratic, monarchy has come in its stead. What absolution remains in Russia and Germany is, it seems, on the verge of decay and death, being thus brought low by the fact that our century is studying the rights of kings. All the laws of industry, of personal independence, of self-development, of popularights, are rising up to overthrow thrones founded upon some old assumption, or perhaps fraud or superstition.

The people once thought that the same Jehovah which had made for them such a strange Heaven, and a yet more strange Heal, had made also Kings for them who could do no wrong, but all these entities have been affected by a deeper study of universal principles; and by as much as both rulers and subjects cast themselves upon the statutes of the great universe, by so much do they all flud more of success and happiness. It has been perfectly demonstrated that the more the people have to deliver the have of cloud to dever greater

ibeen fed uponsome form of Christianity, which God's daily rules of action have all stricken—a Christianity which had made diverse all revolve around Abraham offern Isaac. The recent letter of the guilty ris one of the most pitiful pages in all e volumes made up by modern events. ays that her husband daily felt that he make some great trial of his own faith, step by step he reached the conatthat he must offer up his ter to Jehovah. He went onward with rible preparation, not fortifying himself study of the laws of human life and right, that of children, the rights of society, the duty of parents, but fortifying himself andy of the story of a patriarch who fixed

not come to make effective the Gospel, its y and dust do come to render erful the union between Gospel and natural law, and to teach us r and afresh that Jehovan loves Ha of child-life and child-preservation as much e loves the story of Abraham and Isaac. the child been is any way soared or recalled a there is no infant in the Second Advent the whose tender life would have been safe a mother's bosom. We should have had ser's feeding poison to their children that might see for themselves the intervention of and have seen each home seek its own tion of this

will not be a sufficient explanation of this ssing murder to state that the parents insane. Indeed, their reasoning was untained to that degree were they insane, we need a better solution of the crime, hat solution is simply that when Christeachers fill the minds of the compeople with the idea that natural law is theasts and infidels, and that Christians arrisers of God, and eujoying miraculous ages, then those teachers become the fountail such child-murders. In England retuce the civil law was compelled to interfere ak up the delusion of some Christians who treating their sick by means of prayer, denied cleanliness, and baths, and nutria, and medicines, and were going to God in.

The law was compelled to intercede tup against such a religion the natural of man. At Pocasset, in our own land, the tendency of a miraculous religion has red itself in a way horrible enough to arouse minent. Insanity! Of course it was, but che a quality that is different degrees it in its atchy spell tens of thousands of tians.

this removed that we have clerythen in this y who have discarded natural law and have at themselves upon the same kind of miracu-us Christianity which has just borne its nitter attain that little grave. I shall not mention y name lest the rumor might be false, and om hope that it may be false. But it is cer-inly reported that some preachers in our city cry all study and literature, and all this turnalization, and are enjoying the direct help. Grant study and interactive, and all this turalization, and are enjoying the direct help God in their meditation and their preaching, the story is not true in our latitude, it is true to fit, and tells us that there are extant along us causes which will spring into awful a from time to time to make wider than ever e distance between the Church and the best inhood and womanhood.

manhood and womanhood.

In a book upon the intercosition of God in favor of praying Christians a story is told of a widow who, in her morning prayer for food and other essentials, had omitted to ask for coal, but, by a subsequent postscript to her prayer, she soon brought to her cottage a good cart-

load. Now, the difficulty with this story is last this: You and I know of good parying women in the depth of poverty who, after sowing hard all day, and all night nearly, and weee prayers are sineere and mingled with many hear and solve a bushel of coal at a time, and have done the other of the coal at a time, and have done this often all through whiter and storm. And if, in this same city, there are poor women who, by prayer, can get a whole load of coal at a time, then such load of coal destroys the justice and goodness of God, and makes a Christian women, who sews long and brays ferrently, a subject of utter coutempt in the Kingdom of God. In a world where there is such respect of Dersons with God you and I would want to be counted along with the praying women who bows to cents' worth of coal at a time. Such books enhance prayer, but destroy God.

All this divorce of religion from science or from rationalism is making religious work an injury to mankind. Prayer and all carvice and all natural law are toseparably blunded. All these are God's, and he loves the natural law as much as He loves brayer. It was my good fortune once to fall into conversation with a mechanic who had quit regular toil and was just entering upon what he called a life of trust. He was sitending meetings each night, and was conversing with a few lost men each day, and was about to trust God for the welfare of his wife and children and self. It was my task for an hour to combat his new philosophy. I could but tell him that God hated simple, abstract prayer. He was amazed. If you pray for God to bless your industry and your economy, your early rising and faithful work in your trade, then you will get help and answers all along, but if you pray for God to bless your prayer, God will mock at the potition.

Infinite wisdom will not reward prayer as a simple instellectual or spiritual act; but it will reward a prayer that asks help upon one's infinitery to a supplemental to those courtiers who will most faster him. It is the prayer of a labore

rece probably maware that other people were writing parts of the same book. Some of shadower separated from each other by the has any coherence, how it came with Nature in disparated to the same with the same has any coherence. How it came with Nature in disparated to the control of the con

DIFFICULTIES OF UNBELIEF. RMON BY THE REV. GEORGE C. LORINER. The new pastor of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, preached on the "Difficulties of Unbeltef" last evening to quite a large audience. He took for bis text:

Lo. they rejected the word of the Lord; and what wisdom is in them: Jer. viti., 9.

The reversed gentleman spoke substantially is follows:

Not a few of our people i affect would answer to question of the text with an emphatic much. In have falles upon times when it is fashion-ab to reject the Word of the Lord. It is done as to reject the Word of the Lord. It is done all to reject the Word of the Lord. It is done finantly, as though it involved no loss, and contently, as though it entailed no intellectual difficities. To judge from the manner of speaing on this subject, we would infer that the sail who accepts this Book as divine is the only vie who has to do violence to reason, or ourse evidence; for it is being constantly proclaimed that he believes in ideas that actional monstrosities, in thoughts that are histrical abardities, and in hopes that are inconsisent chimeas. So frequently have the alleged farmountable barriers to a rational belief of the Scriptres been pointed out that many persons for the life of them caunot see anything its; particularly are they blind to the other side if, the question. The other side! It will be scheed. What other side! Why, the question this demands unawer. The text, by its barp inquiry, may be unlerstood as carrying after it a seguitye response, as though it stated plainly the the life sunnivision was settled when a manuslatmed our all the arguments in support of the Bible sublime conception to prove the chilly plea amped of unbelief. But this in our time is raily thought of. The difficulties are support to be indeed in infidels. Now, I am not willing for you to tatinue in this purblind condition, especially wan I am satisfied that the objections to the Scriptres are mole-fills in comparison to the moutainous objections, which should restrain us from ejecting their authority.

What I propose this evening is to surve the

satisfied that the objections to the moulainous objections, which should restrain us from ejecting their authority.

What I propose this evening is to surve the Book of God; not as a theologian or a skatic, but as one delegated to tell you what is lift, and give you a wise impression of its scope he scheme. In the course of my examination, at am enabled to disclose its peculiar charactalistics, I shall pause to ask you to account fo these things on your hypothesis, and in the end I hope I shall convince you of the force of the absurdities involved in the denial that these writings are not beaven sent. I may just mention to you, in the first place, that, as a literary reviewer, I have thought it to be my duty to read the Book. On hearing this doubtless many will be smazed, for nowedays there seems to be a keen intuition that knows a book without reading it. I never stained to that high intellectuality. I have read it straight through. This I have done for the sake of my hearers. You will be amazed to know how very tew people have ever done it for themselves. If you press them on the point they will say that they are familiar with its principal facts, but have not worried their minds with a study of its details; and vet these very persons are continually objecting to its inspiration. They read iragmentarily. They could not quote a chapter as they quote Milton, or as they write their little recitations from Shakspeare. I defy the whole host of the Phillistines to reproduce an entire chapter accurately. These persons could not hope to understand Shakspeare unless they were imbued with his spirit, which only comes as the result of familiarty with his savings. And how can they understand the Biobe without an equality prolonged and painful effort! Yet every thoughtless nobody is ready with his speech about this volume, which demands a most careful study. Strictly speaking, such people have no moral right to an opinion on the subject. They certainly would not were it a matter of law, medicine, or philosophy; and weyer We should not overlook in this survey the wonderful effect of the Book on humanity. It is hopeful. It does not merely tell you what it is that afflicts you and troubles you. Any doctor could do that. But it tells you how to be healed. It does so in such a manner that people are drawn by it to seek the healing. The Bible does dot say there is sin in the world, punish it. Any jailer can punish a thief. But how to cure him and make him honest, that is the proolem. The Bible teaches that punishment never regenerates, but that the sacrifice of Christ cleanseth from all sin. Of course you can vnigarize the answer, or you can make it sublime. But, however you may interpret it, it is presented to us as the means of our deliverance from iniquity. Sin its evidently the supreme difficulty of God,—a tifficulty not to be met by the miracle of power, but by the greater mirsele of sacrifice. I am not anxious, however, to rectic the doctrine. I simply call attention to the fact that it does secure bourage and enlist confidence. Mithous of men have been satisfied with the explanation which it has afforded and the consolation it has imparted. Moreover those who have been in sorrow and distress, who could not understand how the world could be so bright and their lot so dark, who felt the foundation of their house was realing, and they could see nothing but a great blank, and hear nothing but confused echoes. Found that this Book spoke such promises as cheered them in their gloom and solitude. They have laid it to their aching, thankful heart, and have known, as I know, for I have learned it in sorrow, by the power of its healing, that it is the Book of God. This is its influence. Explain it. If you say it is a lie or a delusion, and yet imparts such comfort to our poor sonis, you are not explaining anything. Tou are only losing yourself in wild, meaningless ejaculations. The thunder of your speech does not remove its difficulty.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that, instead of having owned that there are no difficulties in the

never flatters anybody, and never seems to have any desire to make flatfly poular. Other books ask to be perused, pleiding for an opportunity to be heard; and bearin, in fact, "Courteous reader, will you be so induigent as to pay me a little attention!" But the Biblish tutter belplesmess a sinner, and proclaims his utter belplesmess a sinner, and proclaims his utter belplesmess a sinner, and proclaims his utter belplesmess as sinner, and the series of the series

einsion he targed his hearers to eastais our breaved husband by their love and sympathy, f while they could not fill the vacancy they could do his comfort of mind and cheer him the desolation of his home.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards followed in reading paper by Miss Anna E. Wing, of the Third Prebyterian Church, who had been an old school mate of the deceased which gave some interesing remainiscences of her life as a teacher. Medwards followed in a few remarks, and the in pressive exercises closed with singing as

THE RAINS.

MENDOTA, III., May 25.—Over two inches and a half of rain fell here within the past eighteen hours, with a prospect of its continuing till morning. It is being accompanied with very severe thunder and lightning, and is quite cold.

Dectal Disputes to The Tribute.

Monnus, Ill., May 25.—The outlook for the farmers in this and the adjoining counties is very discouraging for this year. There was not much rye sown last fall, and what there was has come up very uneven. The casts, from present ome up very uneven. The cats, from presen come up very uneven. The cate, from present indications, will be a very poor crop. The corn, on account of the noldness of the spring, in but very few cases has sprouted; and the majority of the farmers have replanted, while in many cases they have replanted the second and even the third time. Some farmers attribute the trouble to too deep planting. On account of the dryness of the season, they supposed that it would be necessary to put the corn in deep. Others think that it is owing to the general bad condition of the corn used for seed. Two things have been noticed, which it would be well for farmers to remember: Corn planted to the least depth has come up the best; and the very few cases where the corn was carefully picked few cases where the corn was carefully picked early in the fail, and hung up to dry, has in-variably sprouted. So that it would seem that the difficulty is more in the corn which is used for seed than in the weather. Unless matters change for the better very soon, there will not be a half crop. There is not much corn in this ounty of last year's crop.

WISCONSIN. WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tributa.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 24.—To-night a fine sak ing rain has fallen, the first this section has been favored with in two weeks, resulting in a marked improvement in the condition of the growing crops of all kinds, and a more confident feeling among our farmers of a bountiful har-

special Dispatch to The Tribune. Madison, Wis., May 25 .- The long-continue drought was broken last nightly copious rains, which extended to nearly all portions of the State, doing millions of dollars' worth of good to the growing crops in this section. Heavy lightning began to play in the heavens at sunset, followed by light showers until 10 o'clock, when the rain began to fall in perfect torrents, continuing nearly all night. To-day light rains have fallen, and the weather is cool. Farmers are now jubilant over their prospects.

IOWA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGungon, Ia., May 25.—Copious rains last night secure Clayton County a bountiful barvest.

Assected Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 25 .- A heavy rain set i late last night, and continued until noon to-day. From present indications another heavy storm will set in before evening. It is a bonanza for the farmers, who have been praying for rain for five weeks.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Burralo, N. Y., May E.—Pyous Walker,

Burralo, N. Y., May 25.—Pyous Walker, a fisherman and boatman at Niagara Falls, was carried over the American Falls this afternoon. Walker, had been driuking during the day, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he untied a boat, and, although it, was greatly against the wishes of many of his faisads, he rowed out into the river. He was a splendid oarsman, and had been nearer to the rapids without being drawn into them than any other known man. He pulled some ways up, seeming to have no place to go. He was up, seeming to have no place to go. He was seen to rise in the boat and take a bottle from carried down swiftly-reaching nearly into the rapids, but he regained the oars, and again stemmed the fest-running water. After getting rapids, but he regained the oars, and again stemmed the fast-running water. After getting quite a distance up the river he again stood up in the boat and took another draw from the bottle. This time he kept standing longer than at first, and all at once he was thrown into the forward end of the boat, and, it is thought, partially stunned. He failed to rise, and the boat was soon swept into the boiling rapids. There she was overturned, and Walker was precipitated into the water. People standing on Goat Island bridge saw the doomed man going down rapidly to his death with one hand fast to an oar, while the other was raised appealingly from the water. His descent was fearful, quick, and he was hurled over the Falls before any time was given to assist him. The boat went over, and was badly smashed before reaching the brink. Pieces of the boat were picked up along shore under the falls; also the bat of the unfortunate man. His body was not recovered, and it is said that the remains of those who go over the American Falls never are recovered. The deceased was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and family. He was a brave man, and had saved a great many lives at the Falls; but he was as unscrupulous as he was brave, and had the name of a desperate smuggler. The Canadian officers had often tried to capture him, but to no avail. For the past year he had been drinking hard, and often ead he was going to let himself be taken over the Falls.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
PLIMOUTH, May 25.—Arrived, the Lessing,
from New York for Hamburg.

WASHINGTON.

Passage, in the House, of the Warner Silver Bill.

The Result Possible Only After a Session of Twenty-One Hours.

Scenes Attending This Remarkable Tug of Parliamentary War.

The Bill to Be Buried in the Senate Finance Committee.

Leading Bourbon Congressmen Going to

Europe to Back Down.

The Bankers Unwilling to Buy 4 Per Cents at Present Prices,

THE SILVER BILL.

THE SILVER BILL.
IN THE SERATE.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

WARHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—There is much interest felt in the probable attitude of the Senate Finance Committee towards Warner's Silver bill, and its opponents think that the bill will certainly remain in Committee for the rest of this again, and received. of this session, and possibly forever. The bal-arice of power in that Committee appears to be Senator Ferry, of Michigan. According to present estimates, Bayard and Kernan, Democraand Morrill and Allison, Republicans, will oppose the bill, and Wallace, Voorhees, and Beck, Democrats, and Jones, of Nevada, Republican, will favor it,

leaving Ferry to unite with either party, to de-termine whether the bill can be reported. A great majority of the opponents of the Warner bill say that the Democrats have passed a bill which, if enacted into a law, would really prevent the coinage of any more silver dollars ex-cept the two millions provided for in the Can-non amendment, which has some features of the Silver-Dollar bill of last year.

PINALLY PASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunes

WASHINGTON, D. U., May 24.—When This TRIBUNE went to press at an early hour this morning the House was still in session, and it remained in session until nearly half-past 9 o'clock a. m. In that long interval there was really nothing accomplished. The philosophical observer might have remarked that the proceedings which he witnessed were a curious exhibition of American statesmanship. They more nearly resembled the foolish pran of school-boys. It was a contest of physical endurance, and in this contest the Republicans won. They carried their point, or at least the Warner men failed to carry theirs. The Republicans were determined to have a vote upon the Ryan substitute, for some though that if it could be adopted the Warner bill

WOULD BE DEFEATED. The result proved that their expectations were not well founded, but they did succeed in securing a vote upon the Ryan amendment.

All through the night the purpose of Warner was to have the previous question seconded, which would have cut off all amendments, and have prevented a vote on the Ryan amendment, and brought a direct vote upon the War-ner bill. The proceedings of the night seasion were very orderly. There was no drunk-enness apparent. The rigid vigil which the press has lately kept at the night sessions of the House has had a repressive effect upon members disposed to be effusive. All during memoers disposed to be circusive. All during the night there were frequent consultations, but they were without effect. No scheme to break the dead-lock could be devised. Propositions looking to that end were

RECEIVED WITH JEERS. At half-past 8 a. m. a report from the Sergeant-at-Arms was received, stating that he had visited the residences of twenty-eight members and failed to find one memat Arms were amusing. The doors were inva-riably locked, and the not-too-august ambassa-dor of the Sergeant-at-Arms was notified to break the door at his peril. When the report was received, the Republicans suggested that the Democrats should resort to a posse comi-tatus or to the Army bill. Four o'clock came. The sleeping members had been dragged from their beds.

A QUORUM HAD BREN SECURED.

Proceedings under the call were dispensed with. Warner thought his time had come, and proposed his motion. The quorum then vanished, as did the Potomac mists before the morning sun that was then rising.

At 5 o'clock another call was ordered, and the doors were closed for the third time. Here Frank Hurd, of Ohio, with what Henry Watterson would perhaps call effusive enthusiasm, in-

son would perhaps call effusive enthusiasm, in-terrupted a roll-call to make a personal state-ment. His effort of intrusion was received with loud objections from the Democrats.

HE WOULD NOT BE PUT DOWN.

HE WOULD NOT BE PUT DOWN.

He wanted the House to understand that a statement he had made earlier in the night to the effect that there were twenty hard-money Democrats who would vote against the bill was a true statement. He shook a rattling paper in the eyes of the House as if to prove it. Loud shouts of "Order" rose above the din of the Speaker's mallet. McMahon, of Ohio, a radical rag-money man, said that Hurd had been making that boast all day and all through the night, but he could not deliver the votes. It was then the Republicans' turn to jeer. The incident passed.

so long as it can be kept there it will

coming from committees, except from such committees as have the right to report at any time. The morning hour was soon consumed by proceedings to seeme a call of the House, and the time expired leaving the bill exactly

where it was at the outset.

The contest over the Warner Silver bill was then to be renewed, but the Democrats bad learned wisdom from the night session, and Mr. Warner came in with a voluntary proposition of adjustment of the dead-lock, which was

adjustment of the dead-lock, which was ALMOST IDENTICAL in terms with that offered by the Republicant twenty-four hours before, and which, if it had been accepted by the Democrate, would have avoided the necessity of the wearing night session with its tremendous waste of vital power. The compromise provided for a vote upon the Ryan substitute, and for an abandonment of all fillbustering tactics.—The Ryan substitute was speedily voted down, having received only 69 years to 137 nays. A good many Eastern Republican opponents of the Sflyer bill voted against the Ryan substitute, for the reason that they feared that if it was adopted it might be passed, and they were

The Warner bill, after this protracted fight, was then finally passed by a vote of 114 year to 97 mays. The vote was mainly partisan, the affirmatives being for the most part Democratic.

THE FUTURE. . SET STICK IT OUT, AND THAT THEY WILL LET IT Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25 .- The following extracts from the Democratic organ, the Capital indicates that some of the Bourbons are not abandoning their determination to die in their

"By the eternal!" cried the patriotic McNahon,
"I will stand on this principle—ballots without
bayonets—until the pismires carry me piecemeal
through the key-hole of the bromse doors of the
House." Said Blackburn: "We will stand by our
position until hell freezes over, and then fight it
out on the ice."

out on the ics."

A gentleman who has taken the trouble to examine the files of the Congressional records since the beginning of this session reports that he finds 1,200 pages devoted exclusively to the debates on the standing army and on the elections. "These 1,200 pages, reduced to ordinary forms of book-making, would fill four royal cotavo volumes of 800 pages each.

FOUR PROPOSITIONS. FOUR PROPOSITIONS.

The Democrats are still unsattled as to the course they will pursue after the veto of the Legislative bill. The following plans each have Legislative bill. The following plans each have their active supporters in caucus: The first is to pass the Appropriation bills nurs and simple, issue an address to the country which Proctor Knott has ready, and adjourn. The second is to pass a joint resolution continuing the appropriations on the basis of those of last year until Jan. I, renew the struggle at the next session if the fall election favors the Democrats, and abandon it if the Republicans are successful. The third is to pass the Legislastre bill divested of all extra legislation, excepting the jurors' test oath, and let the Army bill fail. The fourth plan is similar to the foregoing, except that, instead of permitting the Army bill to fail outright, it is proposed to impose such conditions upon the use of the money appropriated as will control the transportation of troops and prevent the President from moving them at pleasure. The fifth proposition emanates from the irreconcilables, and is, to pass neither bill, and adjourn. Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, expresses belief that neither of the Appropriation Committee, expresses belief that neither of the Appropriation.

tee, expresses belief that neither of the Appropriation bills will be passed at this seasion, but that a resolution extending the present rate of appropriations for six months will eventually be accepted. These, in brief, are the propositions that are being discussed in Democratic circles.

STRAWS.

Fernando Wood has made arrangements to leave Washington Wednesday, and will sail for Europe in a few days. Judge Kelley, of the same Committee, also ealls shortly. He has already left Washington. This is accepted as an indication that the Ways and Means Committee will take no important action, and that the Democrats mean to settle the present trouble over the Appropriation bills without much further contest.

A VERY CURIOUS INCIDENT
has occurred in connection with the fix in which the Democrats find themselves. It seems that some of the Democrats have been seeking to make one or two leading Republicans believe that the only way out of the present difficulty will be through a compromise, in which the Republicans must yield some of the positions which the President has taken. This idea appears to have been pressed with great vigor by the friends of Senator Thurman, who are anxious to get their candidate for the Presidency out of the awkward and damaging situation in which his flerce advocacy of extreme measures has placed him. These gentlemen seem to have impressed certain Republicans with the idea that the Democratic position is one that may well cause alarm, and that the easlest way out of the trouble will be for the Republicans to yield amough to induce the Democrate to make the appropriations, and so secure quiet for the country. With this idea THE WHITE HOURS

was carefully reconnoisered a few days ago to see whether the President could not be made to see whether the President cound not be made to see as much trouble in the attention as those who presented the case to him. Havery promptly said he did not see why the Republicans need mourn because a Democratic Congress had killed the Democratic party; that at any

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.

Second Disputed to The Pripusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The regular order of business in the Senate to-morrow will be the consideration of the Subsidiary Coin bill during the moraing hour, and it is claimed by the friends of that measure that it will be passed. The opposition to it. they declare, is of a caption asture, and will not count for anything on the final vots. McPherson's bill, providing regulation; in the transportation of animals, was taken up on Friday last, just before adjournment of the Senate, and, by right, would come up as the regular business after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow. In view of the fact, however, that

twenty-one hours before. In the interim between 9 and 12 o'clock this morning it will be seen that better counsel prevalled.

When the House reassembled at noon to do after the wearisome night session, there were but few members in attendance, and the gavel had hardly fallen when

THE PILIBUATERING MOVEMENTS

with which the night session had been occupied were renewed. This morning, however, in the morning hour, dilatory tactics were resorted to only for the purpose of preventing action on the Townsend bill relative to the transfer of cases from State to Federal Courts. The Republican position as to the bill is that it is a direct blow at testional subscript, and the Republicans are determined that it shall not pass without a structile. The bill besides holds the key to the legislative position, from the fact that it is in the morning hour, and so long as it can be kept there it will

WARRINGTON, D. C., May 25.—In a converse to the course of addressing the Senate will be laid aside. He will make a speech of three-quarters of an hour's length, and will take the grounds that the Elections bill to-more row for the purpose of an hour's length, and will take the grounds that the Election laws as they now stand, with the power of the Executive to use troops at the polls, give the Administration the power to indusence elections. He will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and he will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and he will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and he will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and he will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and he will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and he will claim that the question is of more importance to the North than to the South, and the Elections the purpose of the Executive to use troops at the policy o

THE 4 PER CENTS.

OF THAT BE KEPT UP!

Decided Disposes to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—In a convention held with a high Treasury official to-day, who is in a position to know the ins and outs of the Syndicate and of the bond-market, that official said that, in his judgment, the 4 per cents could not be maintained at the high premium at which they are now sold, and that the demand for the refunding certificates has become a popular craza. The same official say, however, that, if the Government has not been bound by certain restrictions in connection with the Syndicate, it would have been possible for the Treasury to have made \$1,000,000 on the sale of these \$40,000,000 of refunding certificates, and, should the 4 per cents be retained at their present premium, it is believed that some of the banks mium, it is believed that some of the banks which have 10-404 deposited as security for cir-

ulation would SUBREMDER A PORTION OF THESE GROULATION rather than replace 10-10s with 4 per cents at such high rates, and some Western banks even now are understood to have determined not to attempt to replace 10-40s with 4 per cents at the present high prices, but to leave the 10-40s as security after interest has ceased, and their ar-gument that they can better afford to allow called 10-40s to remain in the Treasury vanis without interest and buy i per cents to regise them in twelve months at lower rates than the can to now replace them at high rates.

CASUALTIES.

SIX PERSONS DEOWNED.

LAKE CHARLES, IA., May 28.—Yesterday, in the Calcaden River, a little below Lake Charles, during a thunder-storm, a whirlwind struck the small mail propeller Ramos, capsizing it, and causing ft to sink instantly in about thirty feet of water. There were on board, besides the Captain and engineer, six passengers, named Lucien Denaine, of Galveston; J. C. Bird, of Cameron Parish, two little sisters, Zora and Medoria Parthon, aged 10 and 13 years, of Cal-casieu Partsh, and a colored woman named Jose-phine Hawkins, and her child, aged 2 years. None of the passengers could swim. The Uap-tain and engineer swam ashore, but all the pas-sengers drowned. The bodies were recovered, except Josephine, and buried there to-day.

ON THE TRACK.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Iil., May 24.—Malan Chavor a colored man, aged 40, who recently came

a colored man, aged 40, who recently came to Normal from Quincy, was instantly killed at the Normal Stock-Yards, on the Chicago & Alton, at 6 o'clock this morning. He was kneeling on the track, evidently engaged in worshiping for rising sum, and was struck by a south-bound freight and hurled far from the track. His breast was crushed in and his arms and legabroken. This occurred on almost the identical spot on which Stahl, the German tramp, was killed last night by the Denver express in almost the same manner.

LIGHTNING.

JOLIET, Ill., May 25.—During a heavy der-storm which prevailed in this vicinity this morning, Thomas Ash, driver of the canal-best Mayflower, was struck by lightning and miles. The casualty occurred about half-past 5 o'clock near Bird's Bridge, and the five mules Ask adving were also killed by the name stroke Deceased has a widowed mother residing in Chicago. His body was brought to this city and a inquest held.

BAILROAD ACCIDENT.
Special Disposes to The Tribuna. Manison, Wis, May 25.—The heavy rims washed out a bridge near Boscobel, on the Prairie du Chien Division of the St. Paul read, and a freight train ran into it last night, ditching the engine and four cars. The engineer, William Newell, was seriously but sot fatally scalded, and his fireman, named Dely, slightly injured. The bridge was promptly repaired, and trains are running on time.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 25.—Irwin Roberts, of Larsville, brakeman, aged 23, fell from a moving train late last night, and was run over and instantly killed.

William Miller's daughter, aged 7, was failly injured last night by being gored in the bowels by a vicious cow.

A FATAL KICK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GENERYA, Ill., May 24.—Victor Ladore, a Freehman residing in Rice Township, near Gelena, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse yesterday afternoon, from the effects of which is died at 3 o'clock this moraing. Deceased came to this country from France in April.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26-1 a. m.—Indiations. For the Onto Valley and Tennessee, rising, preceded in the latter by falling barometer, warm southerly, shifting to couler portherly or easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and tower Mississippi.

cal rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally higher pressure, variable vinds, mostly from northeast to northwest generally cooler, partly cloudy westles, and rain areas, accompanying local storms.

For the Lake Region, generally higher presures, vinds mostly from the north to east, aletionary or lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas over the Upper Lakes and Lake Rrie.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, histogic Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw City, Aipens, Port Hurou, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cloveland, Section 5, Erie, Buffals-Rochester, and Oswano.

LOCAL ORD REVATIONS.

CRICARO, May 25.

OKLAHO

Eli Perkins Says It W for the Governm lised Indians Par

teago, Burlington & Q

The people, all reports erowding into the Indias pouring in at the rate. ter Springs, and Ind Indian Nation. These Southern Kansas, on t an Nation, are the b Merchants are not able for emigrant goods. The do not go in trains. T

where are these emigra.
They are going to Okia
give to the Government is
adian and Cimarron River
Canadian and Red Rivers,
Aiready thousands of fare lown there. I tell you tennot be stopped. You rants along 500 miles of can stop an invasion rernment tried to stop the Black Hills, but it is reservations in the in be settled up, and the rin to make some

t is to be done. Yesterday 1 talked with I knew they were going to though they were very an After they found that I warent, one of them said: But don't that con "No, sir; there's stranger. Them lands States. They war reserve the Injuns wouldn't go anywhere near the Inju

anywhere bear interest tame Injuns,—the Cheroka and Chickasaws,—they all part of the Nation. Now the Canadian and the Red of the Nation, was set sat —the Kiowas, the Arapat mthe Kiowas, the Arapal and the Cheyennes,—an won't go there. I recken the drive us off lands that an Then, how's the Governm "Well, I suppose the cost." I replied. "That is doing now."
"No,—the army won't do Do you a'pose you'll ever out a white man, and let spisce! No, sir,—the sold Injuns, and they are glad places. They'll fire bland day, and lead up with masche."

"What will you do it C on your way to the Indian "Wall, now, e'pose he wife, four children, two id dog,—what then? S'pose ut of the

land there laying idle, an on it or bust. Did you a stoppin's settler the oth I told him I hadn't hes "Wall, it was Johnson used to live up at Baxter, and four head of cattle and axed him whar he whe was goin'down into 'em a drink of whisky; Why, them soldiers took to go on; but, if he seen any soldiers, they'd said the old immigrant look at him through a be as good as an injun."

"But how do the civilides of white settlers con "They like it first-rate Creeks don't want the stealing their cattle. Injuns who have farms a been down there. Whe the white settlers, and houses. The tame Injuncountry with farmers, may be a seed and the settlers of the white settlers, and houses. The tame Injuncountry with farmers, may be a settlers of the settlers of the white settlers among the white settlers among the white settlers his residence is about the Osage Agency.

"Did you see any with Nation?" I asked.

"Yes,—many wagons he said. "Every night along the creeks. Hus coming out."

"What are the Indasked.

"They tell Injuns to

sked.

"No. White men
hey take land Injun
hijun. Cherokees like
hite man. Cherokees
They like more farmer
all settled up. Only
Comauches, and Klow
"Where are the Posted in the contre of a
"They ran away.
They go back to Nebra
I learn that the Unit
to get the Poncas back
ran away and

ressing the Senate be laid aside. He uarters of an hour's unds that the Elecwith the power of the South, and

PT UP! Tribuna 25.—In a conversa-mry official to-day, the ins and outs of bond-market, that ment, the 4 per ned at the high now sold, and that g certificates has esame official says, ament has not bean in connection with been possible made \$1,000,and, should eir present pre-

se security for cirth 4 per cents at stern banks even letermined not to h 4 per cents at the used, and their ar-ter afford to allow Treasury vaniticents to replace rates than they have.

OWNED. 25.—Yesterday, in slow Lake Charles, hirlwind struck the capsizing it, and about thirty feet board, besides the passengers, named on; J. C. Bird, of ters, Zora and child, aged 2 years, id swim. The Cap-ore, but all the pas-

-Malan Chavours, tly killed at the Chicago & Alton, le was kneeling on in worshiping the by a south-bound by a south-bound m the track. His his arms and legs almost the identical erman tramp, was er express in al in this vicinity this

the same stroke. 超级基本证明图 CIDENT. the St. Paul road, into it last night, r cars. The engi-seriously but not E, IND.

-Irwin Roberta ed 23, fell from a Victor Ladore, a Township, near Ga-

omen by a horse yes-effects of which he ig. Deceased came-ein April. SIGNAL OFFICES, 26-1 a. m. - Indica-ad Tennessee, rising, falling barometer,

pl and Lower Mis-gher pressure, vari-portheast to north-ity cloudy weather, ing local storms. ierally higher press-north to east, sta-te, and partly cloudy wer the Upper Lakes

ue at Duluth, Mar-tee, Section 1, Chi-3, Mackinsw City, it, Section 4, Toledo, on 5, Erie, Buffale. d. Fel. Kn. Weat

5. L40 Cloudy.
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Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.

"Aren't the Indians afraid the white settlers will get a foothold and drive them out?" I saked.

"No. White men don't come near Injun. They take land Injun don't want. They help lajun. Cherokees like white man. Creeks like white man. Cherokees and Creeks farmars too. They like more farmers. Like to have country all settled up. Only bad Injuna—Cheyennea, Comanches, and Klowas—hate white men."
"Where are the Poncas, who were once located in the centre of the Nation?" I asked.
"They ran away. They won't stay there. They go back to Nebraska."
I learn that the United States authorities tried to ret the Poncas back to the Nation after they ran away; and they actually got out a writ of labeas corpus, up in Nebraska, for the Indians; and there they are now, in Northern Nebraska, and the Government can't send them back to the Nation.

Capt. Dick, who is a very intelligent Cherokee, says the soldiers will never drive the white settlers out. If they try to do so, the Indians will harbor them. "If a good many white farmers come in," he says, "the Injun farms will harbor them. "If a good many white farmers come in," he says, "the Injun farms will harbor them. "If a good many white farmers come in," he says, "the Injun farms will be worth more. We want the country settled up. Good Injuns and good soldiers like white settlers; bad Injuns, bad Injun Agents, and bad officers hate white settlers pass over Childress Ferry every day. White men have already put up four rist mills in the Nation. 'Injuns don't want them taken away. They grind our corn for us."

"What did Col. Smith do, who was sent to stoo the immigration?" I asked a merchant in Vinita.

"Col. Smith role arrond on the care up in Namas. When he care to the Nation."

coming out."
"What are the indian Agents doing?" I

OKLAHOMA. The Movement of Whites into the Indian Territory.

for the Government to Stop It.

Immigrants.

are the three parties to the present commotion here, I give you the status of each.

pouring in at the rate of 300 or 400 a day. Hundreds of wagons are loading in Coffeeville, Baxter Springs, and Independence, daily, for the Indian Nation. These three towns, situated in Southern Kansas, on the borders of the Indian Nation, are the busiest towns in all Kansas. Merchants are not able to supply the demand

for emigrant-goods. These emigrant-wagons do not go in trains. They are all over the

where are these emigrants going?
They are going to Oklahoma, the name they give to the Government land between the Candian and Cimarron Rivers and between the Candian and Red Rivers, in the Indian Nation.
Already thousands of farms have been selected

Already thousands of farms have been selected down there. I tell you now this immigration cannot be stopped. You cannot stop immi-grants along 500 miles of border any more than

grants along 500 miles of border any more than you can stop an invasion of grasshoppers. The Government tried to stop the first immigration to the Black Hills, but it couldn't be done. The yest reservations in the Indian Nation are bound to be settled up, and the Government might as well begin to make some regulations as to how

it is to be done.

Yesterday I talked with a party of immigrants.

I knew they were going to the Indian Nation, though they were very shy about admitting it.

After they found that I was not a Government

arent, one of them said:
"Wall, sir, we's allowin' to go down thar on
the Canadian River."
"But don't that country belong to the In-

"No, sir; there's whar you's mistaken, stranger. Them lands belong to the United States. They war reserved for the Iujuns, but

the Injuns wouldn't go there. We don't go anywhere near the Injuns. The Injuns,—the tame Injuns,—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickesaws,—they all lives in the eastern

part of the Nation. Now, the country 'tween the Canadian and the Red River, in the middle

prairies in Southern Kansas.

savares, like the Comanches, on to a reservation where they won't stay, or let hooest, hardworking white settlers occupy the reservation and pay the Government a revenue!

My solid opinion, after looking at this Indian question from all points, is, that the best way to treat the indian—and the only way that will suit him and be just to all—is to divide up the Indian money per capita, give each Indian his share and 160 acres of land, make him a citizen, and let him fight out the battle of life like a white man or a freedman.

There is one thing certain: President Haves, with 40,000 men, cannot stop the march of civilization. Civilization will not stop marching till the last foot of the Republic shall be free. The harvester and cultivator now graze three sides of the Indian Nation, and hungry farmers look over the boundary and long to put them into the new soil. Shall a few savage Indians, who fought for the Confederace, stand in the way of the civilized Cherokees and Creeks, who fought for the Union? Every civilized Indian in the Indian Nation wants the white man to come and settle up the country beyond, and protect him from his savage foes. Who objects?

RAHLBOADS IN THE INDIAN NATION.

Now the Garrisons are extending the Missouri Eli Perkins Says It Will Be Impossible The Civilized Indians Paverable to the Immigration, and the Saidiers Priendly to the Verification Nation, May 22.—It is time the Government had some fixed, sensible policy in the Indian Nation. Things are assuming a

in the Indian Nation. Things are assuming a grave attitude down here. I came down on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and its great-Terms and Indian Nation connection, the Missouri, Kansas & Terms, two days age. During this time I have talked with many Indians, a large number of white immigrants, and a good many soldiers.

As the Indian, the immigrant, and the soldier as the three parties to the present commotion. RAILBOADS IN THE INDIAN NATION.

RAILBOADS IN THE INDIAN NATION.

Now the Garrisons are extending the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Holden, through Paoia and Garrett, down through Southern Kansas, through the Indian Nation to Albuquerque, in New Mexico. The road of the Garrisons is to be sixty miles south of the Santa Fe. They are now grading it.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Guif Road runs from Kansas City down to the edge of the Nation, and stops. The Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe Road runs down to Coffeeville, Wichits and Independence, and, striking the Indian Nation is made a Territory these roads will go on, and millions of acres now covered with murdering savages and sagebrush will pay tribute to the Government. There will be no need of Fort Sill then, nor Fort Arbuckle, nor Fort Griffin, nor Fort Richardson. The farmers will be the pickets on the border, and the \$4,000,000 spent annually on the army in the Indian Nation will be saved. THE WHITE IMMIGRANT.

The people, all reports to the contrary, are cowding into the Indian Nation. They are pouring in at the rate of 800 or 400 a day. Hundreds of wagons are loading in Coffeenille.

BOSTON.

The Graduation-Day of the School of Ora-tory...The Japanese Triumph...Western Students...What Legouve, the French Dramatist, Thinks of Elecutionary Study ...Miss Borg's Concert...The Little "Pina-fore" Battle...A Boston Editor and His Boshia

Bostox, May 22.—Last Thursday the closing exercises of the School of Oratory of the first half of this year came off. Heretofore these exercises have been held in the hall of the school,—what is called Pilgrim Hall,—which has the inconvenience for an audience of being three or four flights up into the skyward regions. This year Tremont Temple, which is so easy of access, was wisely chosen for the scene of action. In a letter last year I gave some description of what the School had done and was doing up to that time,—how the real art of voice-control was here brought to a practical illustration of power and perfection of which I had no conception until that time. The thirteen graduates who illustrated this art last Thursday prove if anything still more conclusively that when any university or school leaves out of its course of instruction the branch of voiceof its course of instruction the branch of voice-cuiture,—we won't call it elecution, for that conveys a wrong impression—it leaves out one of the most needed of branches. If the School of Oratory had been opened as one of the departments of Harvard instead of the Boston University, it would long ago have been recognized for its real worth. But

the Canadian and the Red River, in the middle of the Nation, was set saide for the wiid Injuns,—the Kiowss, the Arapahoes, the Comanches, and the Cheyennes,—and these wild Injuns won't go there. I reckon the Government won't drive us off lands that an Injun won't live on. Then, how's the Government goin' to do it?"
"Well, I suppose the army will drive you out," I replied. "That is what Col. Smith is doing now."
"No.—the army won't drive us out, either. Do you s'pose you'll ever get a soldier to drive out a white man, and let a Comanche take his place! No, sir,—the soldiers hate these wild Injuns, and they are glad to see us taking their places. They'll fire blank ca'tridges at us all day, and lead up with buckshot for a Comanche." mixed for its real worth. But

HARVARD STUDENTS HAVE ONE AND ANOTHER

been gradually coming forward and discovering
for themselves that here was what they did not
find with their own beloved alma mater, and,
in acknowledging the merits of Prof. Munroe's
system, have proved what their needs were.

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places. They'll fire blank ca'tridges at us all
day, and lead up with buckshot for a Comanche."

"Wall, now, s'nose he should 'rest me, my
wite, four children, two mules, a cow, and a
dog,—what then! S'nose he should 'rest me, my
wite, four children, two mules, a cow, and
grardin' me, 500 other wagons would be movin'
im. No, stranger,—30,000 troops can't keep
settlers out of the indian Nation. There's good
land there laying idle, and we are goin' to farm
on it or bust. Did you hear about some soldiers
stoppin' a settler the other day!"

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been gradually coming forward and discovering
for themselves that here was what they did not
find with their own beloved alm mater, and,
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system, have proved what their needs were.
One of the most curiously limpressive of the
graduation programme was the essay of the
graduation programme or Truetaellander
graduation programme or Truetaell HARVARD STUDENTS HAVE ONE AND ANOTHER new effect that the old song seemed like a new one. At least one she that I know pretty well went through this process of apprehension and

land there laying idle, and we are goin' to farm on it or bust. Did you hear about some soldiers stoppin' a settler the other day?"

I toid him I hadn't heard about it.

"Well, it was Johnson,—Sim Johnson, who used to live up at Baxter. Sim had two teams and four head of cattle. The soldiers rode up and axed him whar he was goin'. Sim allowed he was goin' down into the Nation, and offered em a drink of whisky; and what do you think? Why, them soldiers took a drink, and told Sim to go on; but, if he told an officer that he'd seen any soldiers, they'd scalp him. You see," sid the old immigrant, "a white man, if you look at him through a bottle of whisky, looks as good as an Injun."

"But how do the civilized Indians like the idea of white settlers coming among them?"

"They like it first-rate. The Cherokees and Creeks don't want the Comanches out there, stealing their cattle. No, sir,—the tame lajuus who have farms are glad to see us. Pve been down there. Why, they even help draw the white settlers, and help them build their bouses. The tame Injuns want to settle up the country with farmers, not with horse-thieves."

BOW THE INDIANS REGARD THE SETTLERS. one. At least one she that I know pretty well went through this process of apprehension and surprise.

There was another very excellent thing in the dramatic line from a young lady from Princeton, Ill., a Miss Skinner. It was a powerful scene from Dickens' "Bleak House" between the Frenchwoman Mme. Hortense and Tulkinghorn. In the thirty-two graduates there were FOUR FROM ILLINOIS.

three of these from Princeton. Wisconsin had two graduates, and Indiana one, so that on the whole the West was very well represented. One is struck by the number of feminine names in the list. I suppose the reason is not far to find, in the fact that elocution offers more and more, not only agreeable but many times lucrative avenues of occupation to women. There is another fact worthy of note in connection with this graduating class, namely, that one of the graduates, Miss Gregory,—who, by the way, gave a very good essay on "Elocution as a Means of Culture."—goes next year to the famous Channeey Hall School as a teacher of vocal culture. So gradually the Boston School of Oratory is coming to be appreciated by Boston itself, which is beginning to find out that what Legouve said is true: "The vocal apparatus is not only an apparatus, it is an instrument, like a piano. . . The voice has its key-board also, divided into two octaves instead of seven, but having its three species of notes like the piano, and its chords of differing size, and we can never play upon the voice broperly without study, any more than we can on the piano."

Amongst the recent entertainments

THE MOST NOVEL country with farmers, not with horse-thieves."

now THE INDIANS REGARD THE SETTLERS.

Yesterday I saw Capt. Dick, an intelligent Cherokee. Capt. Dick has just come in from among the white settlers down in the Nation. His residence is about thirty miles south of the Cage Agency.

"Did you see any white settlers going into the Nation?" I asked.

"Ies,—many wagons going by all the time," he said. "Every night the camp-fires are all along the creeks. Hundreds going in,—none coming out."

is said. "Every night" the camp-dree are all sings the creeks. Hundreds coing in,—one seeing out."

"What are the indian Agents doing?" I what are the indian Agents doing?" I what do the indians asy to that?"

"What do the Indians say to that?"

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"What do the Indians ary to that?"

"What do the Indians ary to that?"

"Are are the Indians ary to that?"

"Are are the Indian straid the write settlers will get a foothood and drive them out?" I saked.

"No. White men don't come near Injun. Cherokoes like white man. Creeks like Indians. Cherokoes like white man. Creeks like Indians. Cherokoes like white man. Creeks like Indians. Cherokoes like white men. "I'lless are the Foncas, who were once located his coare of the Nation?" I saked.

"Where are the Foncas, who were once located his coare of the Nation?" I saked.

"I say in Nebrasks, for the Indians and thops, up in Nebrasks, for the Indians and the Organization a "What are the Indian Agents doing?" I saked.
"They tell Injuns to kill the whites,—drive lem back."
"What do the Indians say to that?"
"They say, No. Let white men come. Let white men come and settle up all the land between the Cimarron and Canadian Rivers. No tribes there."
"Aren't the Indians afraid the white settlers will get a foothold and drive them out?" I saked.

somewhere. And all the time the children go on having the jolliest of good times, and, if they should chance to bear any of this croaking, they would probably flud it the hardest of conundrums that had ever come before them, for the "wicked play-house" is to them the fairest and most benignant of places.

For the last ten days or so, or ever since the June number of the Atlantic Monthly appeared, there has been a very pleasant

LITTLE EXCITEMENT AMONGET NEWSPAPER PROTELS
in regard to a very charming little poem, one of the "Rhymes of Many Mooda," signed E. M. Bacon. As this is the name—familiar to every newspaperer in Boston—of the managing editor of the Boston Advertier, formerly editor-inchief of the Globe, of course everybody at once supposed that that genial editor had broken out in a new direction, or had discovered to the public a long-bridden talent. The poem was very pretty, very; all about the old dairy superstition, where a young maiden endeavors to provinto the future of love and lovers by the magic of the flower-netals. Very pretty, very. But if the gilded dome of the State-House had suddenly blushed celestial rosy red, or Ben Butler had appeared on Tremont street some fine morning ecstatically humming the "Pinafore" songs, the citizens of Boston wouldn't have been more astonished than they were to find that the busy man who deais with the prosaic prose, the hardheaded facts of the daily details of the soberest of Boston's sober streets, had broken out in this sweet little warble about daisy-petals and young girls' fluttering hearts. But there was the unmistakable pame, E. M. Bacon. So, after the first flush of surprise, it was amazing and amusing to see how gradually one and another began to recall

THE POFTICAL TASTES OF MR. BACON.

"Always knew Bacon had a great taste for poecry," says one. "Yes, yes, line taste; inherited, you know." Thus the astonished triends, who presently send in little notes of congranulation to the editorial poet. To one of these notes comes the following reply from the ma

There is a little chorus of laughter amongst the surprised friends, in which Mr. Bacon has the best of it. And so the curtain falls upon the first act of this little comedy of errors. And now we are all looking out for the double, the other fellow, who has been warbling under the well-known editorial name.

N. P.

JUDICIAL JOTTINGS.

Contest in the Kane District_Independent Idiocy—A Plea for "Straight" Work.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., May 24—The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for this district will meet in this city next Monday, and, with your permission, I want the delegates to meet The Tribune too, with this communito meet The Tribune too, with this communication, covering some points in the situation.

The counties composing this district—best known as the "Kane" district—are all overwhelmingly Republican, and can, if they so desire, elect the Republican nominees by a majority away up in the thousands. This being so, it is a good opening for the Democracy to play their little confidence game of "independent Judiciary,"—a game, by the way, they never attempt to play in a straight Democratic district.

As in other confidence games, it takes three parties to play it well, and here we have the three, the Democrats, Judge Cody, and the Republican Central Committee of Du Page County. These worthy elements have combined to

parties to play it well, and here we have the three, the Demograts, Judge Cody, and the Republican Central Committee of Du Page Country. These worthy elements have combined to continue Cody on the Circuit Bench, a place which, if filled ever so well by him. is nevertheless entitled to be filled by some man in sympathy with the dominant political seatiment of the district.

These "Du Pagers" met in solemn conclave, not long arce, and "resoluted" that they would join the competence players, by recommending and indorsing Cody, and that they would present his name to the Republican District Convention which meets here to-day. Now, I submit, in all candor, if this is not a specimen of unparalleled "cheek"—to attempt to force the nomination of a partisan Democrat, by a regularly-called Republican Convention. Verily, imputence could go but little further. And who is this Judge Cody, with whom the "DuPagers" are so greatly in love! A common enough sort of a man, as seen by others. He played the independent dodge to get into the late Constitutional Convention, but became partisan enough to vote with the Democrats to organize and run that body, and from his first to his last vote in that body it will be seen that his votes were generally ranged alongside of the Democrats. That Constitution provides that a majority of the Directors of a railroad shall reside in the State of Illinois. Mr. Cody voted no on this proposition. It provides that a majority of the Directors of a railroad shall reside in the State of Illinois. Mr. Cody voted no on this proposition. It provides that a majority of the Directors of a railroad shall reside in the State of Illinois, or prescribe reasonable rates for freight and fare on railroads, and may visit penalties, even to forfeiture of charter, for falling to comply with these laws when so made. Mr. Cody voted no on this proposition. Many more instances might be given to show that Mr. Cody is not in sympathy with our State Constitution, and, inasmuch as nearly all the legislation of the last twe

fun. I believe, actually, that I am totally de-prayed. I do not look upon these things as you do. You seem horrified,—I feel delighted, ex-cept that I hate this present result of my con-duct." For such fellows as he there ought to be some full-sized punishment. Then he might "look upon these things" as others do.

CURBENT OPINION.

The Duty on Quinine.

Atlanta (Ga.) Countristics (Dem.).

While Mr. Hayes is bitterly dealing out his valuable vetoes, the statesmen in Congress should not omit to abolish the duty on quinine. The sick people of this country have been paying a blood-tax to a Philadelphia drug-store long enough,

Henry and Joe.

Clessiand Leader (Rep).

Watterson cays that to withhold the approwatterson cays that to withhold the appro-priations is revolution, and revolution is ruin. Blackburn says, on the contrary, that the Dem-crats yield nothing, but stay in Washington until h—l freezes over and fight the Repub-licans on the ice. Henry and Joe will have to fight it out,

A Mission for Zach Chandler,

Cincinnati Gossite (Rep.).

Remembering the famous "git-thar" stroke exhibited by the Sho-wa-cae-mettes two years ago, the English authorities have excluded the Michigan oarsmen from the forthcoming Henley regatta. The alleged ground of the disbarment is, that the members of the crew were formerly artisans and mechanics. It is high time Zach Chandler took another twist at the tail of the British lion.

Eaton and Okolons.

Memphia (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

If the Democracy of State-sovereignty Eaton, of Connecticut be sound, why repudiate the crazy newspaper man down at Okolona? The latter's views' are no more ultra than those of the venerable wooden nutmeg from the land of clams. The only difference is in form of speech. The man who believes with the Okolona States and the man who indorses Eaton travel the same road. Their elbows touch as they walk.

Sherman's Prospects.

Pittsburg Disnatch (Rep.).

Sherman evidently believes that the Ohio Sherman evidently believes that the Obio Governorship is not necessary to his success in the Presidential race. He will claim the influence of the Administration. He will claim the East on account of his financial poincy. He will claim Fennsylvania on account of his nephewin-law, Don Cameron, and he is stalwart enough for those who now have a hankering for Grant. Mr. Sherman doubtless looks upon his prospects as quite rosy.

Should Pardon Him.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The Governor should promptly pardon the colored man convicted of marrying a white woman at Terre Haute. The law under which woman at Terre Haute. The law under which the conviction took place is a relic of siavery times. The penalty affixed is monstrous and cruel. If the sentence is carried out, it will be a disgrace to the State. There has been no case during Gov. Williama' term of office that called so loudly for the exercise of the pardoning power, and he has had no such opportunity of winning universal commendation by an act of clemency.

Ciemency.

A Suggestion to the Confederates.

Ciesciand Heroid (Rep.).

Here is a way for the Confederates to get out of their present scrape. They believe Mr. Tilden to be the lawful President of the United States, you know, and they might just quietly snub Mr. Haves, present their little bills to Samuel, have them duly signed, and then pass the appropriations and go home. We would a good deal rather they would do this than to either refuse to vote the supplies or to fumble around all summer before voting them. You see what is essential to the salvation of the country now is something that will ruin the Confederacy in the most thorough and expeditious manner.

Rev Fork Tribune (Rep.).

Blackburn temains as ferocious as ever, spite of that solemn warning from Mr. Watterson that revolution is ruin. Blackburn save if the Democratic caucus is so cowardly as to vote in favor of a backdown, he has fifty Democrats favor of a backdown, he has fifty Democrats pledged to filibuster and prevent it. He is prepared to keep up the fight all summer, and every Republican in the land will hope he may have the chance. It would be a tremendous job to figure up the Republican majorities, but hard work of that kind can be borne. With Blackburn's circus of fifty performers in full operation, there would be no need for a Republican campaign.

Tilden and the South.

Ficksburg (Mis.) Herald (Dem.).

Mr. Tilden is the sort of man who doesn't think the South is to be taken into calculation at all. He first puts down the Solid South as at all. He first puts down the Solid South as 138 certain Electoral votes; then he figures out the balance necessary to elect him by taking New York and one or two other Northern States. Mr. Tilden is as much mistaken about the South new as he was about the Pacific Coast in 1876. It will be an extremely difficult matter to carry all the Southern States against a Conservative Republican, and impossible to do it for Mr. Tilden. He would lose four Southern States beyond a doubt,—possibly five. If he is nominated, he will find the South anything but solid.

been of separations occurs, it may be determined to the diagnet of interpret laws for the sudiments of a Recombien district. The Sturems and Circuit Backets of our sentence of a Recombien district. The Sturems and Circuit Backets of the Sturems and control of the Sturems and successful and the Sturems and Circuit Backets of the Sturems and successful and the Sturems and Indicates the Sture Sturems and Indicates the Sture Sturems and Indicates and Indicates the Sture Sturems and Indicates the Sturems and Indicates the Sture Sturems and Indicates the Indica

den; who had the revelation of the "brass-hooped pigrin" and the "milk in the sand"; who thanked God for "blue grass," and then fizzled. This is the same Henri who tells the readers of the Courier-Journal that Thomas A. Hendricks is a "fool" and a "conspirator," and advises "all men to disown him." It would be difficult to properly characterize this language. It is to the last degree insulting. It is the low, vulgar billingagate of a drunken poker-player. It makes the Courier-Journal, in some regards, like a Chinese war-junk, which throws stink-pots at an adversary. It is journalistic polecatism. It is Henri Watterson, the firefly of journalism, trying to edipse the noon-day sun. We are not men-worshipers; we have no ambition to unduly exalt any man; but there is not a decent man in Indiana, of any political creed, who would not promptly resent Henri Watterson's insult to dow. Hendricks, who is everywhere a recognized statesman, and above conspiracies, whose record will compare favorably with the best type of statesmen the country has produced. Henri Watterson is a lickspittle, a fawning, cringing hound, a pliant tool, whose misfortunes have on more than one occasion saved him from deserved chastisement. He ought not to be permitted to insult Indiana without proper rebuke. The Courier-Journal may now, as hitherto, stand in need of tunds to help it through, and Tilden may be necessary to keep the concern from advertised bankruptey; but even this is no excuse for its freebootery in politics, its footpadism on the highways of Democratic success, its assassination of character, or its discusting subserviency to the money-power of New York.

CANADA.

CANADA.

Effects of the New Tariff—Le Banque Jacques Cartier — French-Canadian Disloyalty — Sothern's Fishing Party—Speech by the Hon. Edward Blake.

Special Dissate to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The suspension from service of Mr. E. Bodwell, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, while professedly temporay, is generally believed here to be permanent. Mr. Biggar, the former Superintendent, will, it is rumored, be his successor.

A bookseller here states that he has lost the whole of a very lucrative trade in American monthlies in consequence of the increased duty,—an additional five cents on each imported monthly,—while such publications come through the Post-Office free of duty, as before. He mentioned the case of one American monthly which the publisher supplied through the post at \$1 per annum less than it was sold in Canada for,—thus destroying the said gentleman's business. Booksellers generally also complain that books are permitted to come through the mails free, while their importation are subjected to a duty. A gentleman sent to New York for an American reprint of an English work, of which there is also a reprint published in Toronto. The book came through the post free of duty, while the importer in bulk has to pay the duty.

Mr. Edgar Dewdrey, M. P. for Yale, has been

standing the approaching Viceregal visit. The Courrier du Canada complains that too many preparations are being made, and that there is danger of the Viceregal reception being too grand and too continuous an affair for the City of Quebec. The Canadians continues its blood-and-thunder articles against the Marquis and the Colonial Office, anent the Letellier case. It declares without fear that the French-Canadians are as ready now to shed their blood as they were in 1837.

Messrs. Sothern and Florence, the actors, and the Duke of Beaufort, will arrive here June 1, on their way to fish the Natashquan salmon-stream, Labrador. A wooden house for their accommodation, built in this city, and a schooner-load of provisions and stores, have been shipped to the Natashquan. Almost all the salmon-rivers of the Province are to be fished this summer by sportsmen from England and America.

The Quebec Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society publishes a notification in the Chronicle, that, on and after the 1st of June, no member of the Society will labor on any vessel the loading of which is given out to stevedores or contractors by the lump or by tender.

Dufferin Terrace is now fully open to the public. It is the largest promenade of the kind in the world—over a quarter of a mile long, and 200 feet above the level of the river. The view from both extremities is said to be unexcelled anywhere.

Sperial Dispatch to The Tribuna

Tononto, May 25.—The Hon. Edward Blake, after an absence from politics of nearly two years, has taken the stump in favor of the Mowat Administration. In a speech before a crowded sudience, in the St. Lawrence Hall, he claimed that the revival of dead issues showed that the Opposition had a weak cause. He contended that the revival of dead issues showed that the Provincial Government should be independent of the Dominion one, if the constitutional rights of the Province were to be preserved. He defended the part taken by the members of the Local Government in the Dominion elections, as having exercised their

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts sold by all gro-cers.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. ou Saturdays:

below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as clurred at the Main Office, and will be received until a Colock p. m. during the week, and until a p. m. of samula o Clock p. m. during the week, and until a p. m. of samula o Clock p. m. during the week, and until a p. m. of samula of the colock p. m. during the week, and until a p. m. of samula of the colock p. m. during the week, and until a p. m. of samula of the colock p. m. during the week, and until a p. m. of the colock p. samula of t

POR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD. ROOM 7, 179 MADI1 son-st.—20,000—Two flue brick stores, and lot 40x
100. near Rriesm., so North Clark stores, and lot 40x
100. near Rriesm. so North Clark st.; rents now for 8x, 200.

50,000—Three 2-story and basement brick stores, and lot 62x 142, south front, on Lake st., near Hoyne; rents for 51, 100.

50,000—Three 2-story and basement brick stores, and lot 62x 142, south front, on Lake st., near Hoyne; rents for 51, 100.

50,000—The anest proper flows and 10 acres) in Aurera, 111, house has 11 leve flows and 10 acres) in Aurera, 111, house has 11 leve flows and 10 acres) in Aurera, 111; house has 11 leve flows and 10 acres) in Aurera, 111; house has 11 leve flows fine bear, 100 bearing fruit trees, set with a rinds of shrubbary, and is cheap as \$10,000; 3 blocks from dwelling, and lot 25x 115 house Fursies st., on Twenty-first; rents for 518 per month.

52,800—Good framed store, dwelling over, and lot 25x 122, on Madison-st., near Western-sv.

510,000—One of the finest stone-front dwellings, barn, and lot on Ashland-av., completely use degrandy fornished, between Monroe and Admi-sts.

5600 cash—30-room, 2-story framed dwelling, and 2 lots 50x 123 blocks from Hock Island car-shops; oargain. lots 50x125 5 blocks from Ecck Island car shops; barsain.

510,000—An elegant 15-room, stone-front dwelling,
splendid barn, and 15 fix190, bouth front on Adams15, just cast of Ashland car. This is first-clear.
16,000—A plendid care. This is first-clear.
16,000—A plendid bars. This is first-clear.
16,000—Fine business corper Twenty-fourth-sc.
16,000—Fine business corper Twenty-fourth-sc.
18,000—Fine business corper twenty-fourth-sc.
18,000—Splendid dock tot 100x400; direct has buildings; has good dock; railroad runs threath it; one
block suth of Clybourn Bridge, on North Brid.
16,500—Fine stone-front dwelling and 10t hair block
east of Union Park, on Eandolph-sc.

TOR SALE—BY GEO. R. GLARKE & CO., 90 WASHington-st.:
Several first-clies dwellings, on principal syenues, at
about hair former prices.
A waristy of choice building lots, on Michigan, Indiana, and other avenues and best localities, at reduced
prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE

prices.

Business blocks and stores that will pay 8 per cent net on investment.

A great variety of suburban property, farms, and western lands, clear, in exchange for city property the light facuntinance. Western lands, clear, in exchange for city property with light incumbrance.

LOB SALE—SIX STONE FRONT HOUSES, WILL bay better than 4 per cents.

House, and 25 feet, on Wabash-av., at \$5,000, 108 feet on North Clark-at., in Wright's Grova.

Four lots on corner Centre and Franklin-ss., frenting Lincoln Park.

T. LYMAN, 107 Dearborn-st. SUBURRAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUT A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel 4t Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 dows and \$5 monthly; cheapes property in market, and shown free; abstract free; rallroad fav-lo cents IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle; st., 160 m 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE

POR SALE—\$16,500—630 ACRE FARM; DEPOT of farm; every sore under hedge fence and platfour fine dwellings; 30 acres of orehand of very kind fruits; 15 miles north of Peoria, III. This is the estarm in the West; cast \$30,000 in gold five years \$00 it is now rented out at \$4 per acre cast. If you fain an elegant improved fasm, the bestef land, high L. Call and get full particulars, \$6,50 down; cannot cast run as long as wanted at \$9 per cast. If you fain an elegant improved fasm, the bestef land, high L. Call and get full particulars, \$6,50 down; cannot cast run as long as wanted at \$9 per cast. If you fain thousan, Tessar; railroad runs wince hardwood tim-hors, i. 600 acres under call when hardwood tim-her; i. 600 acres under call dy colland in the State. This is said to be the finest cast, will sell the said is well worth \$10 per acre, cash. Will sell the said is well worth \$10 per acre, cash. Will sell the said is well worth \$10 per acre, cash. Will sell the said is well worth \$10 per acre, cash. Will sell the said is well worth \$10 per acre, cash. Will sell the room implements, our list from Winnern, Fulsaki County, Ind.; new drevound swelling, bar and good fences, ten head of astite, two horses, drien hous; all the farm implements, corn, and hay; se sood wargons; for \$1,000.

\$2,500-\$1,000 down \$000 fences, ten head of astite, two horses, drien hous; all the farm implements, corn, and hay; se sood wargons; for \$1,000.

\$2,500-alight first of hous; all the farm implements, corn, and hay; se sood wargons; for \$1,000.

\$2,500-alight form hous; all the farm implements, corn, and hay; se sood wargons; for \$1,000.

\$2,500-alight form hous, etc., two miles from Post-Office in Galebure. III.

\$3,500-dist7 acres is one block from depot at Park Ridge, 12 yeles from Chicago, on Northwestern Railroad; good galet-room house, fences, etc. Land is all underdraded, and est nicely to fruits, etc.

\$3,600,17 you want a nice, elegant home, here it as Rieven-om framed dwelling, ine barn, a splendid orchary la

which there is also a reprint published in Toronto. The book came through the post free of
duty, while the importer in bulk has to pay the
duty.

Mr. Edrar Dewdrey, M. P. for Tale, has been
a fairs in the Northwest, at a salary of \$4,000
ber annum, vice Lieut, Gen, Laird, resigned,
The Royal Colonia Institute, London, Eng.,
of which the Prince of Waiss is President, has
determined to give every year a grant to defray
the cost of awarding medals to such residents in
the Colonies as may manifest special proficiency
in the fine arts, etc. It is said these medals will
mainly come to Canada.

Sir W. Richards, ex-Chief-Justice of the St.
preme Court, who has been spending several
months at Nice, France, has recently gone to
Rome, and will probably visit Venice and Naples
as well, before returning home in the fail. His
health is much improved, and it is believed he
will return to Canada completely cured.

Special Dissatch to The Tribuna.

MONTRAIL, May So.—The Directors of La
Barque Jacques Cartier have published gallyearly statement as follows:

I am requested by the Directors to inform you
that the act to reduce the capital-stock of the bank
to \$500,000 has become a law, and will ro into
operation on the let day of July next. By this est
the sumber of stares held thy each as
the statement as follows:

A pastorial from Bishop Fabre was read in all
the Catholic churches, with a special reference to
the Jubilee, and giving instructions thereon to
the

ATTENTION TO RENT NEW ROSEWOOD planos; rent-money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND very fine, all modern improvements. Owner must sell. Can be seen at REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

A very fine, all modern impovements. Owner must sell the sell to sell the sell the

GRAND PIANOS FOR RENT, BURDETT OEGANS FOR RENT.

BURDETT OEGANS

FOR BENT.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe sis.

THE MUCH-ADMIRED CHIRE OEGANS.

THE STANDARD SMITH ORGANS.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.

For sale only at Piane and Organ Warrenoms of W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-sis. BOARDING AND LODGING,

West Side.

402 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE AND nicely-furnished rooms, with best of board; also, day-boarders accommodated.

South Side.

434 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST. to order, single or en suite, with board.

ON VERNON-AV.—WITH BOARD, PLEASANT Oroom for two or four gentlemen, unturnished; convenient to street and sizes an ears. Also barn to rent. Address H 51, Tribune office.

renient to street and alexan care. Also barn to rent. Address R 51, Tribune office.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST. FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge.—First-class board, 34 to 56 per week, with use of piano; day board, 33.50,

CLARENCE HOUSE. CORNER STATE AND HARTISON per day. 4, blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day. 51.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

INGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Reoms and excellent board, 24.50 to \$6 per week. Transients, \$1 per day. Twenty-one meals, \$3.50. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND CLEAN AND COMPORTABLY
furnished front room for two gentlemen, within
ten blocks of Sixteenth and South Halsted-sts. Address
R 70, Tribune odice.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

POR SALE—I NICE. NEARLY NEW LANDAU carriage and one of Clarence carriage in good order. Will trade for any good productive property. C. F. BULKELET, 099 Lake-st.

PENNOYER & CO. manufacturers of fine carriages, now have on exhibition a choice selection of desirable carriages, specially appropriate for the season families in all the feasing the complex of the season and interest of the best quality, and prices reduced correspond with the times. For our side-reduced correspond with the cimes. In stock and similating a complete assortiment of our unequaled pleasure wagons on elliptic springs; also obasions, etc., etc., and the celebrated Concord express wagons and trucks; a few good second-hand bug-ries.

Mr. H. B. Hill, long and favorably known in this market, has in our warerooms a large and well-assorted took of jump-seats, phaetons, canopy took, etc., etc., at very low prices.

PARTICLES WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000, TO take a third interest in a well established manufacturing business; a good opportunity for a safe and prodicable investment. Address C. T. B., care of Carrier No. 28, Milwantee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 IN A CASH wholesale business; to an active business man we think we can ofter a very good chance to go into business none but fraccious parties need apply. S 58, Tribuns office.

BOOKS.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY.

LITH edition; sheep; published at \$101 a few more left, \$3. CHAPINS corner Mattion and Dearborn-24.

PERSONAL

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PERSONAL

A YOUNG MAN. GOOD PROSPECTS.

Cencested and reduced, strictly moral and temperate, desires the acquaintance of a listy with some measure, must be attractive and reduced; object maximaly. Vis. Tribune office.

In this polumn, three for last, 25 camp ga-person, Both additionals, 10 cents.

WANTED TWO GLERS, AT WIL STEVENS
CORNER Of Through Twenty-second-sta. WANTED SALES TO SELL OUR GOODS BY MANDIS, SALES TO SELL OUR GOODS BY ANY FG CO., 68 Class WANTED-25 YOU MEN AT HAVER WAND-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED EXPERENCED AND THE Completes waitires and partor mandered with the complete service. Apply between 9 and 11 m. at 261 Wikara sv. M. At 262 Mean-av.

WANT TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENERAL hours for and one to take care of a child; good wares pal Inquire at 1165 Prairie av.

WAND-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN-dry at Judiana-av.

day at Judiana-av. WARD-A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, AT 111 Williners.
Williners AND TRIMBERS
Wilso salesladies, at 7:77 South Habited-st.

Employment Agencies.

Varies Good German and Scandinavian girls for private families, hotels, and boardmouses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwankee-av.

J'ANTED-100 RAILBOAD MABORERS; 18 FOR
section, 25 for city and rolling-mill, 10 for saw11, 25 hark-peciers, E. A. ANGELL, 10 South Ca-

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT YOUNG LApectable, paving from \$4 to \$8 per pay; all expenses
advanced: references required. ALBERT AYRE,
\$47 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN THAT THORoughly understands binding and trimming gents'
silk, soft, and stiff fells and straw hata. Call Monday
at 70 State-st. L. H. TURNER. SITUATIONS WANTED MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOL
Neoper of ten years' experience; a light salary
much in object as signation; I am analous to hav
both; can tive best of references. Address Y I, Trib
has office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of invalid gentleman; good reference.
Address Y 2. Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—TEMPORARY EMPLOYment to arrange and complete private libraries, by a learned gentleman. Address S 55, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 193 Milwaukee-av. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT.-BOUSES.

West State.

TO RENT.-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 14, 50 LaSalle-at.;

522 and 534 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone, 515 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, 518, 523 and 596 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 518, 523 and 596 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 520, 31 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 520, 174 Throop-st., 2-story and basement brick, 520, Western-av., near Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement brick, 520, Western-av., near Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement brick, 520, 174 Throop-st., 2-story and basement brick, 520, 174 Throop-st., 2-story bricks, 520, 520 Clybpurne-blace, 1-story frame cottage, 510, 521 and 524 West Adams-st., 2-story bricks, 520, Booms for families at 782 and 784 Carroll-av., and barn.

barn.
Rooms for families corner Sangamen and Fultan-sta.
Sto 812.
Second door corner Polk and Western-av., 88.
Tlats corner Seeley-av., and Madison-st. TO BENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY frame dwelling-house 1/28 West Taylor-st., arranged for one or two families. Inquire at 506 West TO RENT-AT 59 BRYANT-AV.—AN OCTAGOS gas fixtures; in good neighborhood; street pared; low to good tenant.

to good tenant.

TO RENT-1046 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND
basement brick, with all modern conveniences and
large barn; will rent cheap to a prompt paying tenant.
D. G. HAMILTON, 128 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLET, ROOM 18, 30
LaSalle-st.:

84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.

171 Calumet-av., 8-story and basement stone front.

1824 Wahash-av., 24-story and basement stone front.

622 Wahash-av., 24-story and basement stone front.

1824 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brisk.

183 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brisk.

1118 Prairie-av., 2-story frame.

1118 Prairie-av., 2-story frame.

Forty-first-st., near Langley-av., 2-story brick. North Side.

TO BENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH I Salle-st, until Oct. I. 1879, 3-story and basem stone front. 14 rooms, elevantly furnished; all mod improvements; rent low to small family, with cruese tionable references. Apply to MEAD & COE, 1 Salle-st. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90

LaSalle-st.;
Suburban property-on the North Shore.
At South Evansion—Two 3-story frame houses; will be out in good condition and rented at low rates.
At Evansion—A 2-story frame dwelling at north end of University Grove, on bluff overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very cheap.
At North Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Highwood, pleasantly located residences at very low rates. To RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LASAlle-st.:
2-story frame, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot.
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4-story and basement building, 115 Franklin-st.; store
and basement and upper floors can be rented separate.
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South Park-ava.

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1 Market-st., specially adapted for commission and produce business. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-227 AND 228 JACKSON-ST., TWO-story and obserment brick, suitable for warehouse or manufacturing business. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 83, 118 Washington-st. Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-SECOND-STORY 38 AND 40 LASALLE
jobbins or light manufacturing business. WM. C.
DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

K ANSAS LANDS-FOR SALE-THE RAILWAY lands in Collyer Township, Trego Councy, Kanthan its of the Chicago Soldiers Colosys). All the Government sections are taken and being put under successful cultivation by members of the Colony, making these lands very desirable for investment or immediate occupation. They are offered at low prices on long time, and will double in value in few years, A railway station and Post-Imace (Collyer) established. For particulars apply to PRATT & BEAD, Managers Colonization Bureau, 128 South Clarket, N. B.—Soldiers' land claims personally selected and things made.

L EADVILLE—INFORMATION C ON CE R NING mines and authenticated ore specimens furnished for a nominal fee. Correspondence solicited. Address THOMAS M. O'BRIEN, Notary and General Agent. Box 2226, Leadville, Col.

L ARE VIEW SALOON-KEEPERS' UNION—ALL members of the Association are invited to meet on the MISCELLANEOUS.

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TOR SALE-MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. LOTS of vork: profix larges been in business since 1671; 64.000 required. Apply as 3s South Market-e; COOL DENTIS FOR FIRNTURE OR SHOE in Kvanston, Ill., for roat. Oldess furniture stand in village. I. H. POWERS.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEAP CASE FAMILY grocery sfore. First-class brick store, company located, and contrally located, self-dentity stand in Evaluation, Ill., for roat.

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A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLAND A new to consect of clothers, carpets, and beddies. See an or telegraph of the consect of clothers, and profits and or telegraph of the consection of the consection

ces may be made either draft, exp re order, or in registered TERMS TO CITY SUBI

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established broader the receipt of subscriptions and advertisent

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W. R. WARREN LODGE. NO. 200, A. F. & A. M. Foneral Notice—All members are hereby notified most as their ball. No. 76 Monroe-st. (American press Company's Building. Thesaday morning. May as 9 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our laborater De. Clark, Sr. Members of sister Lodges cordially invited to join us. Carriages to Rosehfil. order of ... GEO. M. AYKROYD, W. M. D. S. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1879.

From various points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, accounts are received of the exter sion to those sections of the heavy rain which has fallen almost continuously in Chicago for more than twenty-four hours. To all these farming districts the rain has come as a price

rowed his boat nearer to the brink than any man who ever lived to repeat the experi ment, yesterday made the trial once too often, and was swept over Niagara Falls He stood up in his boat twice to take a drink out of a bottle of whisky, and in another instant bottle, boat, and man shared the

The diplomatic relations of France and England have not been more unfriendly e the wars of the Great Napoleon than they are at the present moment, and, singularly enough, the old Egyptian sore is the one which has been picked open. The dis-patches this morning make an assertion regarding the French programme which is so

The beauties of the new Canadian tariff are gradually unfolded through practical heard of the prostration of interests affected by the change. Now it is the booksellers who find their trade in American publications entirely cut off/by reason of the fact that they are compelled to pay a duty on importations in bulk, while subscribers or purchasers may receive their books and agazines through the Post-Office free of all duty. The effect is to increase business direct with the American publishing-house and to decrease the trade of Dominion book

St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, which will be when completed the grandest ecclesiastical structure on the American Continent, was formally dedicated yesterday amid all the awe-inspiring ceremonials that are possible with the Roman Catholic ritual and the participation of a Cardinal, half a dozen Archbishops, thirty-six Bishops, and a vast concourse of priests and choristers. It is probable that nothing so elaborate in the way of music has ever before been performed in America at a church dedication and in every respect the ceremonies are described as being impressive beyond all comparison with previous events of the

The Republican members of Congress have showed the Demo-Confederate majority in the House what they could do in the way of staving off action in the long tussle over the Warnes Silver bill, and they will do well and take the hint from that that there will be no day fixed for final adjournment until the approprai ion bills are passed. The major-fity cannot trample the rights of the minority in the dust and ride roughshod over every-body and everything. In their idle boast that they have "captured the Capitol" they neem to forget that they have not yet captured the Constitution nor the Executive ney been able to capture, outwit, nor out-naneuver the able, efficient, and vigilant blican minority that keeps watch and rd over the material interests of this mag-

A very remarkable explosion, the result of a stroke of lightning, occurred near the Chacago city limits about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The electric visitor made the worst possible selection,—a powder magazine centaining over 50,000 pounds of gunpowder, which was "touched off a keg or the state of the whole institution went mile was an aggregate of over half a milli pounds of powder stored in different ma ds of powder stored in different maga-

nd fault with the writing of a letter of this find fault with the writing of a letter of this kind at this time, although it will hardly be denied either that Secretary SERRMAN has a perfect right to announce his candidacy or that he has chosen a manly and straightforward way far preferable to the secret and circuitous methods usually employed. Nor is it at all likely that Mr. SERRMAN is going to take a back seat merely because somebody says Gen. Granz won't take the nomination f it comes to him at the end of an animated contest. The Secretary of the Treasury is not the sort of man to be scared out of the field by any noise of this character; he is far more likely to stay in on that account, and pe the assurance may prove true.

The question is often asked, "What if Congress fails to pass the appropriation bills and adjourns?" In that contingency the President would immediately call another extra session, as it is made his duty by the Constitution, which both he and every m ber of Congress has taken a solemn cath to support and uphold. "But what if the Democratic majority agree to disregard the proclamation of the President, and refuse to appear in Washington? What then?" Then it is simply revolution, and their act is an overt act of treason against this Government as much as Gen. Brausscand committed when he fired upon Fort Sumter in 1861. And every Democrat in Congress who is not a fool knows it; and no matter how much boiled owl they will have to eat they will no hare force that issue upon the country.

hey will find some excuse for passing the propriation bills. The Louisville Courier
yrnal puts it all in a nutshell in a para-87oh that we have already printed, but is gol enough to bear republishing because the philosophy of the whole question is compessed into few brief lines. In speak ing of the proposition of some of the hot-heads of he party's stop the supplies and starve the President into submission, it

starve the President into submission, it says:

"So far we can go, and o further. It is for us to propose legislation to the President, for him to dispose of that legislation, at for us again to dispose of him and it, if we have he power. Falling in this latter, we have but one recourse,—an appeal to the country. The ve power is as conclusive as the legislative power. It cannot constitutionally coerce it. We can car, by a two-thirds vote, set it aside. The two-thirds vote we lack. The Republicans are perfectly reth in vaying that a refusal to vote the approphations is revolutionary. It is more; it is revolution, it is more; it is running that a refusal to vote the approphations is revolutionary. It is more; it is revolution, it is more; it is runn. It is not to be thought a No-body is committed to it. Words spoken in whate, more; it is ruin. It is not to be thought a No-body is committed to it. Words spoken in 4bate, in heat, are to be considered as trifles. Leisla-tion is a progressive art. We debate and deate, and we get light as we turn matters over from ade to side. We are responsible for the legislation of the country. It is our duty, our interest, to make it wise and good. If the President vetoes it, and we cannot overrule his veto, the fault is his, not ours, and we go to the people seeking a change of Administration with just that advantage. No ex-tremes on our part, gentlemen. The people here in Kentucky are a unit as to that. So all over the South."

It is possible that some of the Democratic

candidates for the Presidency in Washington

can find time from their official duties to

turn aside occasionally for a little estimate

of the real progress that they have made dur-ing the present session towards the point of their political ambition. Congress does not usually meet until noon; there are seldom any evening sessions; committee work is generally easily dispatched; society matters, balls, weddings, receptions, calls, and so on, are generally attended to by their wives and daughters and such other females as are put down in the Congressional directory as belonging to their families. This mode of life

gives a Congressman considerable time for political meditation, and when not dancing required a good deal of the time of the Democratic branch of it since this extra session commmenced—he can take his reckoning and get his personal and political latitude and longitude with tolerable accuracy, no matter if the sun in the heavens somewhat obscured by the threatening clouds that skirt the distant horizon. We can easily imagine that there are at least four gentlemen who are members of the present Congress—two in the Senate and two in the House—who occasionally turn aside from the exciting and absorbing cares of public business to a brief examination of their private ledgers, to balance the books in a sly sort of way, and to figure up the net profits on a slip of paper that they can carry in their vest-pockets, to which they can easily refer without attracting attention. These four gentlemen are Messrs. Thurman and Bayard, of the Senate, and Messrs. EWING, of Ohio, and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, though we do not intend to insinuate by any means that there are not a dozen more as capable and able as these, who would make excellent Democratic candidates, only, like Droxens' barber, we are compelled to draw the line somewhere, and we draw it—in this instance—around the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Dela-

ware. We are not oblivious to the fact that Gentleman " GEORGE PENDLETON, also of Ohio, and David Davis, of Illinois, and Senator Kernan, of New York, and a number of others, are seriously expecting to be struck by Presidential lightning some time in their lives, and are just now standing around in a carelesssort of a way in all the available places and unoccupied spots where the electricity is expected to descend. The limits of this article are fixed, so we confine our allusions to two of these,—TRUR-MAN and BAYARD,—as those whose chances of becoming the candidate of their party are the most brilliant. Senator Thurman comes first, not only by reason of his acknowledged ability and long service in the Senate, nor yet because he comes from a great central State whose people seem to entertain the idea—the Ohio "idea"—that they have a

sort of pre-emption on the Presidential office, sort of pre-emption on the Presidential office, but because many of his own party leaders regard him as their coming man, and the only one who is capable of defeating that sly old political fox of Gramerey Perk. Mr. Thurman was elected President pro tem. of the Senate at the present session, it is true, which is the highest honor that his party in that body could bestow; and, in case of the death of Mr. Hayrs and Vice-President Whiteran, Mr. Thurman would be described by WHENEX, Mr. TRURMAN would be carried by the constitutional drift into the White-House, where he hopes some time to arrive, and where he would no doubt make himself and where he would no doubt make himself very much at home. This election was certainly a point gained in the Ohio Senator's favor, not only because it is a high honor in and of itself, but for the reason that it gives him a prominent place in the proceedings of the Senate, and makes him conspicuous as one of its figureheads. But this is a small matter in comparison with the service that Mr. Thurman rendered his party, especially the Southern branch of it, by originating

gested by Senator TRURMAN, but the obnoxious manner of doing it had its origin in his fertile brain, and it was to his boldness and eloquence in urging it upon the party in cau-cus that it was finally resolved upon and in-corporated as part and parcel of the Democratic programme. In his quiet hours of meditation Mr. THURMAN has this to solace him, that he has invented scheme of partisan warfare which, matter how unjust and unpatriotic matter how unjust and unpatriotic it may seem to his political opponents, has appeared sufficiently reasonable and beneficent to his party associates to be eagerly seized upon by them and adopted as a part of their policy, and as one of the issues upon which they propose to invoke the judgment of their fellow-citizens at the bal-

ot-box.

It is not necessary to discuss the goodness or badness of Mr. TRURKAN's proposed legislation from the Republican standpoint, but to simply note the progress that he has made as a Presidential candidate. That he is the only Democrat now in Congress that posseeses the requisite capacity for leadership is admitted. No matter how bad his partisan cheme is, or how much it shocks the patritic sense of the country, it has at least the merit of being original and unique, and the Democratic party of to-day so yearns after somebody with brains and pluck that it is only too willing to seize upon any one who will lead it, if his following ends in perdition. And in this respect Senator Thurman gal-lantly leads all his Congressional competitors. True, it may be his misfortune to be too closely identified with the heat and excitement incident to such a struggle; but his post is in the surf, and he must take his

chances to make the offing.

As to Mr. BAYARD, he can scarcely be said o have a chance at all. The little scrap of territory that he represents in the Senate of the United States is too insignificant to give him any prominence locally, or to back his Presidential ambition, if he have any, with any efficiency or respectability. It looked for awhile last fall, when TRURMAN took his extraordinary "flop" on the currency question, as if Mr. Bayand, who is a sound money man, might loom up as the candidate of the honest-money Democrats of the country; but the subject of finance has lost much of its consequence as a party measure by the success of resumption, and the inflation lunacy in its different forms has so penetrated and permested every limb and fibre of the Democratic party that Thurman's slipshod and illogical "idee" is more compatible with the average Bourbon financier's mind than any resconable theories upon political economy held by such a gentleman as Mr. BAYARD. Then, sqain, Mr. BAYARD, after at first vigorously opposing Mr. TRURMAN's scheme to get the Feteral Election laws repealed, caved in ingloriousy at the first crack of the party whip, and he now defends those revolutionary measures with as much zeal as Mr. True-man himself,—thus sharing in all the odium of, while denied all participation and profit in, the original invention. He kindly "goes partners" with Thurman in the disgrace, but quit-claims all the glory in favor of the Ohio enator. BAYARD's chances for becoming the candidate of his party are perceptib maller than they were six months ago, an he has not made any available capital for himself during the present session of Con-

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION. The candidates nominated on Saturday by list of persons from whom the people of this city and county will have to make selections at the election on June 2. The candidate

Sup. Court—Thomas Dent. T. Lyle Dickey. Or. Court-E.S. WILLIAMS, W. K. MCALLISTER CHAS. H. REED. JOHN G. ROGERS JULIUS ROSENTHAL, W. H. BARNUE, HENRY W. BOOTH, THOMAS MORAN, IRA W. BUELL. M. F. TULEY. Judges in this county have almost invariably been chosen without reference to their politics. Judge CATON, Judge McALLISTER, and Judge Dickey have been elected to the Supreme Court in this Judicial District. which is Republican by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority, without any objection on the part of Republicans, though they were known to be Democrats. In like manner Judges TREE. MCALLISTER, ROGERS, MOORE, and WALLACE, all known to be Democrats, have been re-peatedly elected to the Bench in this county by Republicans, without an objection to them on party grounds. So long as the city and county were Republican,—and they have averaged 10,000 Republican majority since 1868,—no Democrat ever pro-posed a party ticket for judicial offices. In April last, to the sur-prise even of the Democrats, that party carried the election for city offices, and just as the Southern Brigadiers declared they had captured Washington and intended to rule as they pleased, so these Chicago Democrate have got it into their heads that, having elected Harrison Mayor, they had captured Chicago, and could therefore elect anybody. Nothing would satisfy them short of an entire Bench of Democratic Judges. Six years ago the Democracy of Chicago piteously appealed to the Republicans to let Judges Rockes and Tree be re-elected, in which case the whole Democratic vote would be given for Williams, Booth, and Farwell. At

for Williams, Boote, and Farwell. At that time Chicago was overwhelmingly Republican. Now, rendered wild by the accidental election of Harrison, the same party defiantly declare they would not, and could not, endure to live with Williams, Boote, and Farwell on the Bench, because they are Republicans, but must have five good sound, strict Democrats on the Circuit Court Bench. Partisan bitterness and frenzy urged them to demand that no person who is a Republican shall hereafter serve as Judge

in this county.

The Democratic Convention thereupon was called, and carried out the scheme to was caused, and carried out the scheme to have a partisan judiciary by proposing Dickey as the Democratic candidate for Su-preme Court and selecting five partisan Democrats for the Circuit Court. The selections were McAllister, who has been a local leader in Democratic politics for twenty years. Judge Roches was known to be one of the old school of State-Sovereignty Democrats from Kentucky, who, like Joz Blackburn, thinks the whole world will remain topsy-turvey so long as the Bench is permitted to declare there is such a thing as a National Union and a higher allegiance than that which a man owes to a State. Mr. Turky has been conspicuous as a manipulator of Democratic Democrats for the Circuit Court. The select

the place of Judge FARWELL! BARNUM and Mr. Moran, if less conspi as partisans, have been certified to Convention as fit persons to occupy the judi-cial Bench on the occasion of its first official degradation to the level of a Democratic Committee held at Mirks McDonald's and MIKE EVANS saloons. They are candidates for the distinction of being the first men who, as members of a court of justice in this county, are to avow themselves Judges to represent, protect, and defend the Democratic party under all circumstances and on

We appeal to voters of all parties, of all shades of opinion upon political questions, to interpose by their ballots and defeat this scheme to establish here in Chicago the shameful monstrosity—a partisan judiciary.

THE STAGNATION OF TRADE. In the last number of the North American Review Prof. Bonamy Price writes of "The Stagnation of Trade and Its Cause." The article is chiefly remarkable for clearness of statement and comprehensiveness. All the phenomena mentioned by Prof. Parcz have been understood and appreciated by students of the subject; but nobody has brought them all together and explained them so well as he has.

The cause of the stagnation of trade upon

which Prof. Parce puts special stress is over-consumption. The civilized world as a whole has consumed more than it has carned. In America the over-consumption manifested itself especially in railroad building; in Great Britain in an expansion of loans and investments in the bonds of irresponsible foreign Governments. In Germany money was sunk in fortifications; in France the indemnity absorbed millions. War also destroyed an immense amount of fixed capital in the latter coun-tries, and in Russia and Turkey. Famine ate up the surplus earnings of China and India. The effect of over-consumption in only one country was not confined to the immediate losers. Great Britain, as a commer cial nation, had to share the misfortune of India, China, and the United States. Germany and France were mutually affected by the interruption of profitable trade-relations during and after the war. Italy, Aus

tria, and Spain have suffered from the com-mon depression in surrounding nations. Over-production is a consequence, not a cause, of over-consumption. Many people are unable to perceive this, and so explain very evident over-production following the panic. This over-production would not taken place, however, if the as much after the panic as before it. It was not over-production which made JAY Cooks & Co. fail, and stopped railroad building in the United States, and put out the fires the blast-furnaces, and caused the discharge of thousands of coal and iron miners, and ultimately acted as an astringent on every department of trade and commerce. It was over-consumption that set this train of causes in operation. It was the sinking of millions on millions of dollars hopelessly in railroads that cannot begin to make a fair return upon the investment for years, and the wasteful and extravagant habits of all he people following upon such a period of speculative activity. But it will not do to underrate the in

portance of over-production in connec ion with a study of the financial crisis. Though over-production everywhere and in all kinds of goods is an impossibility, things than the people can use. With the enforced reduction of consumption, there must be an enforced reduction of the supply of articles to be consumed. If as much of everything is produced after a panic as before, surplus stocks must accumulate. This is precisely what happened in the United States after our panic. Manufacturers were loath to discharge working-people and close up their establishments, and for a time they continued to keep their machinery moving. They soon in this way sunk their capital in manufactured goods, which could not be disposed of at any price. These goods they were in many instances compelled to dispose of on a falling market, and much of their capital was in this way lost as irrevocably as if it had been thrown into the sea. Produc tion then stopped absolutely in some lines of trade; in others, it was much diminished. The surplus stocks were gradually taken up.

With renewed prosperity, consumption in-creased legitimately; and, so far as the United States at least are concerned, the worst was long since over. The cause of the quick recovery of the United States, which, in view of the extent of the disaster, is astonishing, Prof. PRICE explains to be the abundant harvests. He

should have added the good markets for them. We have had good harvests before and been compelled to burn our corn for fuel, and to dispose of our wheat at less fuel, and to dispose of our wheat at less than cost. Improvements in means of transportation, the wise direction of capital toward stock-farming, and the exceptional misfortunes of our most dangerous wheat-growing rivals, have made the crops of the last few years a blessing to America such as she probably never in all her history enjoyed before.

The experience of other countries has been less harmy. Some of them have had to very

less happy. Some of them have had to pay our losses. The high markets which have been such a boon to us have been a burden to them. The prosperity of our manufac-turers has cut them off from a market. The told upon them more heavily than upon us. Eugland has had to bear the cost of two wars, and to suffer a great diminution of its Indian revenue. Germany has paid enormously for her mad freak of demonstiz-ing silver. France has suffered less than any other European country, both because she has not been made to pay for the corner on

has not been made to pay for the corner on gold, and because her people are thrifty, frugal, and industrious, and the owners of the soil which they till.

"Finally, inquires Prof. Parca, "What is to be done to end the commercial depression? Instead of over-consuming, make more wealth. Produce much, with earnestness and continuance of work, restoring the consumption that does and must go on with new wealth, —making an addition to it by saving. The savings will be capital, instruments for increased production, and for accumulating a larger stock of wealth to be divided over the whole people. This enlarged stock will strake at the heart of the depression, as has been so manifestly shown by the effects on the commercial stock of the American people of the grand addition made to its wealth by the abundance of its harvests. That was a production of more effected by the hand of Providence, but setting up a noble example for imitation, and proclaiming the great economical truth that to make much all round is the root of all presperity."

States and Austria. It was hardly to be ex pected that we should pass through the ordeal of inflating our debts and diminishing our credite without suffering; and how severely we did suffer, the wrecks of myrisdi of fortunes in this country will attest. But, with this exception, Prof. Parca has written of the stagnation of trade with all the ability and vigor that could be desired. His advice in regard to the remedy for commercial de-pression is especially to be commended to our people now that we are on the up-grade. uce much by saving," is a motto that might well be written on the walls of every shool-house in the land.

Recent numbers of the Astron sion by Prof. C. H. F. PETERS, of the intra

mercurial planet question. He takes up the published reports of Warson and Swirt, the alleged discoverers of one or more of these bodies (?) during the solar eclipse of last July, and decides that the observations not only do not warrant the claim, but that those of Warson flatly disprove it.

It will be remembered that the two objects seen by Warson were located by him as be-

ing about three-quarters of a degree east from Theta and Zeta Cancri, respectively. The locating was done, not by reference to the stars, but by marking on paper circles the places of two pointers attached to the tel-escope, and then taking the place of the sun in the same way. The differences of readings were taken as the angular distances from the place of the sun. The paper circles were only about five inches in di and Perzes shows how an error of only one thirtieth part of an inch in the hurried marking would amount to the three-quarters of a degree above noted. He then refers to the fact that the error would be very nearly the same for both objects, and that Warson's estimate of the relative brightness of the two objects corresponds to the relative brightness of the two fixed stars noted, as given in the catalogues. From these and other considera-tions Persus concludes that the two objects seen by Warson were none other than the stars Theta and Zeta, in the constellati Cancer, and not intra-mercurial planets all. Perens holds that "in Mr. Swipt's successive publications is perceivable so singular a gradation in the statements that Prof. Warson's communications alone can be the subject of a scientific discussion."

Prof. Perens is well known as the one rival of Prof. Warson in the discovery of minor planets. The two men have been for several years past running a neck-and-neck race, with all others far behind them. It is not, therefore, surprising to see the work of the one closely scrutinized and criticised by the other. But the discussion is all the more valuable on that account. Perers is, f all other men, the most competent criticise Warson in this peculiar field of research; and the world—that is, the particplar part of the world which cares anythin about it—is much more deeply interest knowing the value of the claim to have discovered planets within the orbits of Mercury than in ascertaining which of any two men has the best of an argument.

A strong point in favor of Warson's claim s found in his letter of Sept. 3 to the American Journal of Science and Arts. He there says of the object nearest the sun: I saw both it and Theta Cancri, and it was fully a magnitude brighter than the latter,"
PETERS Seems to have ignored this altogether, as well as Swirr's observation, which vas reported in Denver the evening after the eclipse, and in THE TRIBUNE of the next morning, July 30. Nevertheless the great majority of those who take an inthe onus probandi at present rests with Warson and those who believe that he did see one or more intra-mercurial planets. Since the eclipse the sky in the neighborhood of the sun has been rather closely scanned from the Dearborn and other observatories, without success, so far as heard from. Warson has recently had under consideration a plan for an instrument which can be used for this investigation, and it will possibly be a feature in his work at the new observatory at Madison, Wis. Meanwhile the objections of Prof. Peress have great weight, and are backed by a heavy battery of argument in relation to alleged transits of these bodies over the sun's disc. Persons shows that not a few of the observations of these claimed transits are of no scientific value whatever; that a planet large enough to cause the mercurial perturbations should shine nearly as brightly as Mercury himself during a total eclipse; and that if existing in fragments some of these must have been scognized on the face of the sun by some of the many skilled observers who have scanned

it for very many years past. The springing of this question will raise still other questions in the minds of thousands of intelligent men. When two such minent authorities as PETERS and WATSON otally disagree, not only with regard to deductions from alleged facts but about the existence of the facts themselves, who shall lecide? If Warson, after a long and sucessful career in hunting down minor planets, ould mistake a fixed star for a planet, of how much value are the observations of less skilled workers? Nay, is not the work of Perens himself open to a shot—at least from WATSON?

As Mr. McVicker has determined to give us a little more of "H. M. S. Pinafore," although we have had considerable of it already in one way and another,—and quite enough, unless the we have had considerable of it already in one way and another,—and quite enough, unless the quality of the representation is to be sensibly improved,—we may begin to console ourselves that its constant repetition will do for Chicago what it has done for the sleepy old city of Philadelphia. The Bulletin says that since the beginning of January there have been at least 300 performances of "Pinafore," in white and biack, by sdults and by children, by church choir companies, and by professional stage singers. "It has taken captive the whole town, has invaded the neighboring towns, and pervaded the whole country, till everybody has been singing the airs or quoting the many convenient and apt phrases of nonsense that abound in the libretto. The editor goes on to bemoan the fact that Philadelphia, the second city in the land, "which possesses a full proportion of musical taste, talent, and culture, has contented itself with the "Pinafore" and a few other operas, to witness which probably \$250,000 have been expended." But he adds that the money has not been mis-spent, "for the clever music and the jolly, harmless stories and words of the operas have given innocent and pure delight to many thousands of people who have nover before gone to a theatra." And another good effect has been the discovery that certain vocalists were qualified to become opera-singers, and possessed a dramatic talent never dreamed of before. Some hundreds of such singers, the Builties says, "have become soloists or choristers, and the fresh voices of the latter, along with their nice appearance and modest but intelligent manner, have given us a better and more

In times so hard as these it is no smi at a large number of men, women, ris, heretofore poor and decendent, work hard at drudging isbors, have hi-them suddenly a method of earning a pleasant work, while at the same time a sit which may bring fortunes to the m nong them. Many a family has had

An International Fishery Exhibition An International Fishery Exhibition is wheld at Berlin in April, 1880, under the susp of the Crown Prince of Prussia. A circular lating to the subject, forwarded to The Trust from the German Consulate in this city, o tains the following statement:

tains the following statement:

Under different groups and classes the Exhibition will comorise: Objects from all parts of the world referring to sea and inland fisheries, and more particularly squatic animals of all kinds, alive or stuffed, preserved in alcohol or represented in pictures; products of aquatic animals; fishing-gear of every kind, or models thereof; ishing-craft of all nations in models or representations; fishing-graft of all instead of the preparation; machinery and implements need for working up the raw material; pietlacultural apparatus of all kinds, including incubators, models, or drawings of well-known fish-breeding establishments, and contrivances for protecting or improving the breeds of aquatic animals. Aquaris; appliances in use for keeping and conveying freshly-caught aquatic animals; and for the preparation and preservation of the produce of sheries. Models of fishermen's dwellings and costumes; matters and objects referring to the scientific investigation of different waters in convexing referring to the history of fishing; the literature of fishing and fish-culture, and statistics of fisheries; also maps sho wing the geographical distribution of fish.

The Committee of the Fishery Society will de-

The Committee of the Fishery Society will de fray all expenses connected with the general management and internal arrangement of the Exhibition, also the expense of carriage from the Berlin termini to the building of the Exhition. Objects will be returned to exhibitor importance, the entire cost of carriage both ways will be defrayed. All communications relating to the Exhibition should be addressed to the "Ausstellungs-Commission des Deutscher Fischerei-Vereins," No. 9 Leipziger-platz, Ber

Several members of Congress passage to Europe, which may be taken as a sign that Congress will not sit forever, or at least that some of those most directly in believe it will adjourn some time. But the people of Illinois look in vain for any such token when they cast their eyes in the direction of Springfield. No member of the present Legislature has by word or sign given us any hope that they will quit and go home.

It is thought now that the ticket in Ohio will be TAFT for Governor,—Sherman having posi-tively declined. He is a popular man, and if some good men are put on the ticket with him they will sweep the State like a prairie on fire. The Republicans hope to carry the Legislature and elect Gen. Garrield to the United States Senate in place of THURMAN, in which expects

This will be another busy week for Mr. HATE? as more vetoes are wanted, and he most likely spent yesterday in getting one ready for to-day or to-morrow. There may be a little delay, but it is hoped that the Demo-Confederates will be patient. Vetoes must always be made to order so that they may be an exact fit. The Ohio Republicans hold their State Com

vention next Wednesday, and it is expected that their platform will be a sort of keynote for the next campaign. Anyhow, they will not be mealy-mouthed in expressing themselves in regard to the present issue between the Presi-dent and Congress.

A vigorous movement has been commen to lay an ocean telegraph from California to the Sandwich Islands and Japan. Craus W. Firito, the father of ocean telegraphy, heads the subscription with \$100,000, and a large sub expected from the Hawaiian Government

SCHUYLER COLVAX spent much of the past winter in Fiorida, and says he is satisfied that the State is Republican with any show of fair

SUNDAY REVERIES.

A man who tried the experiment on Saturday of offering to treat a confirmed bummer to a schooner of beer, so as to see if the c. b. would decline it, declared subsequently that the c. h. was worse than a torchlight procession, inasmuch as it would take him more than an hour to pass a given

A few young girls belonging to a West Side church have set about a noble missionary work to increase the attendance on their peloved pastor's ministrations. They go out just before the evening service hour and lure young men to follow them, pilot their victims in by a harmless-looking side-door, and give them in custody of two venerable deacons as sinners desirous of turning from the error of their ways, and before those young men have fairly recovered from their first shock of surprise and disappointment they find themselves atowed away in front seats between trustworthy members, and being prayed and preached at by the officiating clergyman in a manner which for directness discounts that of Nathan.

O, the hose, the beautiful hose,
With which to the hydrant the householder
He makes the connection and turns the cock
Intending to irrigate the sidewalk:
Danking

Sprinkling around,
The wayfaring man, though no fool, is soon drowned;
And even equestrians venturing near,
As likely as not get a stream in the ear.
Nay, the handler himself, from his eyes to his

Even to the humblest of us it is given to do some good in this world. Frinstance, there is a poor little girl in a great boarding house on the South Side, a sort of deputy-sub-acting-assistant chambermaid, who slaves away her childish life for her food and clothing, and often has wondered if it would ever be in her power to do anything romantic, great, or useful in this world. Last week she had an opportunity of coming out strong, and did so in a fashion to ceilpes any character in any sensational play that ever was produced on any stage. How? This way: There was, on the second floor, a married woman,—'s young and beautint woman,—with eyes that fashed like diamonds, and teeth of snowy pearl, and other accourtements to match, including a husband and child. On the third floor there was a gentleman somewhat older, but handsome and distinguished-looking, with frizzly curling hair, and a bleck mustache, and a marrial tread, not without a suspicion of a limp, due, he said, to a buillet received in a duel with an Italian Count. And that married woman fell in love with that distinguished-looking man, and despite the fact that her trusting hasband (who was on a business tour in Texas) was writing her loving letters by each mail, some fact that their child was ill and gave symptoms of being attacked by the scarlet fever, that married woman prepared to fy from her home—or, to speak with strict accurateness, her boarding-house—with her paramour. And in all the world but one person was aware of this fact—the poor, powerless little deputy-acting-sub-assistant chambermaid! But she did not lose courage, but exerted herself in the good work of bringing about the Triumph of Virtue and Downfall of Vice with such earnestness that the completest success crowned her endesvors. On Saturday the guilty pair intended to dy together, but they didn'—not by a darn sight. On Saturday morning the distinguished-looking gentleman almost rang his bell facal distinguished—looking gentleman almost rang his bell facal distinguished—looking continu Even to the humblest of us it is given

ireas' husuand—and he wouldn't for one knew anything about the bargiar or smeak shief, and Col Thingomez declined to sand for the police and reporter; nevertheless he took his loss so deeply the heart that he was compelled to go to bed and see

heart that he was compelled to go to hed and season of the compelled to go to hed and didn't look half so much like a physician or surgeon as he did like a foreman in a factory. Meanwhile the besuiful married woman was also invisible, and news came from her room that thieves had broken into it and stolen some unspecified property so valuable and dear to her that she had taken ill at least and could not see any one but her desire. valuable and dear to her that she had taken ill at its loss and could not see any one but her doctor—a spruce and cheerful young man, strongly resembling in looks a fashionable dentist well known in society. Indeed, so overwhelming was her grief that she refused food and was too ill to express her feelings and wishes through any other medium that by writing on a state. And amid the buss of servants wondering what could be the matter with or writing one state. And diffic the bass of vants wondering what could be the mitter them, and what had been stolen, and why a they so ill, and wherefore could they not see one, that little deputy-sub-acting-assistant chemaid moved acranely and happy in the actousness that she had the Colonel's artificial sciousness that she had the Colone's artificial leg and the beautiful married woman's artificial teeth in her trunk, and that before they could be re-placed the beautiful married woman's husband would be home from Texas and the scheme of the

A maiden and a youth, But Shakspears well has said the source Of true love ne'er ran smooth. To the author of her being
When her fond lover went,
He found that her stern parent
Did not melt worth a cent.

Therefore her lover pressed het

The modus elopandi,
A ladder made of rope Oh, no," the maiden murmured,
"Though pa is stern and cold,
Yet still he is my father—

** Besides, were I descending
The ladder, p'raps you might—
You might—might see my ankles,
And that would not be right.

" No, darling John, I love you, And no one else will wed, But I cannot bear to disobey My father—so nuff ced."

The young man up and argued The thing, and by-and-by The maiden yielded to him, With many a sob and sigh

And murmur that when she had Become his wedded wife, Her stern old father's curse might We'll give him time to cool of."

'Twas thus her lover spake,
'And an eloping bridal trip
To Montreal we'll take." And so with many a teardrop.

And many a word of cheer,

The couple gained the depot;
And off the engine tore,
And towards Detroit and Canad
The eloping couple bore.

Worn out with the excitement, The maiden sinks to rest, Her golden head soft pillowed Upon her lover's breast.

His bosom throbbed with rapture At the dear freight it bore;
When that young husband was sware 4
For they'd been wed before
They harried to the station—of
A paper on the floor.

He opened it, and a letter is had It proved, and thus it read— Its writer was the mother Of the girl he had just wed):

Your father says, Matilda, At Montreal when you're, Some old dark British brandy Neglect not to secure For him, for in Chicago He can't find any that's pure!

PERSONALS.

In the midst of life we are liable to be

Let us be kind to the Solid South. It has no base-ball club.

Mr. Blaine feels his onto almost as much as if he were a dark horse.

We take it that the favorite son of Illinois s the Chicago Base-Ball Crub. The negroes are requested to return in-time to enjoy the advantages of yellow fever.

Mr. Drake, the man who bored the first

oil well in Pennsylvanis, goes around begging.

Mr. Tilden is kissing little children. But
the women of the country can't vote, Samuel.

Victoria is 60, and yet the Prince of Wales
is not likely to get the throne until he is too old by

enjoy it.

John Sherman announces in effect that he is loaded for the Presidency, and not for a Governorship.

Mr. Talmage is going to sail for England this week. Is it possible that he has arranged a match with Tom Allen? Villemessant, the editor of Figure, sta eighteen papers, yet, utterly incredible as it may appear, he died wealthy.

Considering the excessive number of Ceteways's wives, we should suppose that his best fighting is done at nome.

Mr. Beecher condemns the publication of scandals so severely that we infer he has determined not to make any more.

A colored man arrested at Jefferson, Mo., for stealing chickens, selected a jury of twelve negroes, and was promptly acquitted.

The Democracy will go before the country with an address. Mr. Hayes is quite willing to melore the country with his backbons.

Grace Greenwood has been converted to Spiritualism, but not so thoroughly, we hope, as to compel her to write a book about it.

A Pannaylyssia Senates

to compel her to write a book about it.

A Pennsylvania Senator says he can bribe any paper in his State for \$50. And the papers and doubtless disgusted that he doesn't do it.

Prof. Time predicts excessively warm weather next month, and the North Pole must be moved down this way for a summer resort.

The Baltimore Gazette says that Garibaldi, who was dying in a rea shirt to slow muste a few days ano, has decided to reside permanently in Rome.

The sudden determination of Yakoob Khan. to make peace with England on any terms is per-

The English ameteurs will not row crews, composed of mechanics. Mechanics are low and valgar. Besides, they can row better than English

Cetewayo, we hear, is about to reduce the number of bis wives. They constitute his best aghting material, but the trouble is there's no knowing whose side they'll fight on.

Thirteen hackment have recently been fined in Cleveisad for using profane language. If this sort of thing soes on, profanity will be confined as congress and Brooklyn Presbyteries.

A large deposit of the remains of an addique race have recently been unearthed near columbus, which is interesting as furnishing a proof that the Ohio man before Hayes had backbons.

In India from 20,000 to 30,000 processed from cholers while returning from uplous fair; and as Eastern exchange inference.

POLITICA

ohn Sherman's Late Up the Bile of the dent-Maker

Pretense that Grant I Nothing Short of a neous Nomina

And that He Will Dec if This Sherman M Is Not Squel Charles Foster Developing

Strength Among the Ohio Countie Ben Hill Getting Read to Blaine's Recen

THE SHERMAN L Mashington, D. C., May 25.
man's letter to an unknown W
New York is accepted by all
nouncement that he has entere
Presidency. While there are m

it as a self-nomination, there dertake to deny its importance, of Sherman answer this critician frank and manly way of dea frank and manly way of use much more commendable than secret to attain the end he now that he has in view. A few of are disposed to find fault with correspondent for giving the lebut more of them treat it as a for publication, in order that position might be early underst. There has been one featur movement known here for so supposed to have something to pearance of this letter, and in contend from Gen. Grant's par pearance of this letter, and in received from Gen. Grant's par friends has been to the effect it Republicans should be in the fi with such show of strength as easary for Gen. Grant in either a heated scramble for the nomination emptorily and absolutely re-name used before the Convenreason the pronounced Grag greatly dissatisfied with Sher ment, and criticise it in a most The friends of Mr. Conkling displeased, as they regard the displeased, as they regard to cating an early move in Nesherman. They say he cannot tion of that State against Mr. fluence, and that after what occ the Custom-House sominanever be obtained for Mr. any circumstances, even if should not himself be a candle of the President. should not himself be a candi-also friends of the President a criticising the letter of the Sec-tempt to appropriate the enthe President's strong position in National idea as opposed to all for State-rights has created North. Beyond question the la-retary has reopened all the que-dature, which had been somewhat the acknowledged strengt movement, and the feeling sees the friends of all supposed to that, if Sherman enters actively

that, if Sherman enters OHIO.
Special Disputch to 2.46
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25. oublican Congressmen, namely Undegraff, Butterworth, and ask for leave of absence of th row, and in the evening will nati to attend the Republican in that city on the 28th inst. Kinley are delegates. Most

Special Dispatch to Tag
OLEVELAND, O., May 25.—It
when the Hon. Charles Foster
respondent, a day or two ago, candidate for second place on
State ticket, because he had i
ing that he stood a good chance tion to first place, he spoke wi edge than was at first con edge than was at first conceded is no possible doubt that his p proved very much in this parting the past week. Some of this opinion, just now on the evention, cannot fail to They are as follows: is strongly in syl Gen. Garfield, and it is understood the Westerland.

twenty-six for Foster, with a increase in the number by some Foster alternates delegates who cannot go. Hu into line on Saturday. These prominent points, but it that a large number of delegate portion of the State, which when they see how the leading will fall into line, and it Northern Ohio will be prefoster. On Saturday Forta Lorain Counties wheeled into

fail, as the Republicans exp well pleased with even Mr. It him to be no stronger in the Bishop when his next record sideration, and express no ability to successfully defe candidate likely to be nominal licans believe that Mr. That to dop on the financial quest him for all time distantefu Democracy, and that he we the moral and substantial

lice and also invisible, and thieves had broken cifled property so she had taken ill at

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South. It has

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80,000 persons urning from a re-schance infers that

ohn Sherman's Late Letter Stirs Up the Bile of the President-Makers.

POLITICAL.

Pretense that Grant Will Accept Nothing Short of a Spontaneous Nomination. And that He Will Decline Absolutely

Is Not Squelched. Charles Foster Developing Formidable Strength Among the Northern

if This Sherman Movement

Ben Hill Getting Ready to Reply to Blaine's Recent Excoriation.

Ohio Counties.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. man's letter to an unknown War-Democrat in nam's retter New York is accepted by all here as an an-nouncement that he has entered the ring for the Presidency. While there are many who criticise g as a self-nomination, there are a few who unis as self-nomination, there are a rew and un-tertake to deny its importance, and the friends of Sherman answer this criticism by saying it is a frack and manly way of declaring himself, much more commendable than by working in much more commendable than by working in secret to attain the end he now openly intimates that he has in view. A few of them, however, are disposed to find fault with the Secretary's correspondent for giving the letter to the press, but more of them treat it as a letter prepared lication, in order that the Secretary's tion might be early understood. has been one feature of the Grant

ovement known here for some weeks that is apposed to have something to do with the ap-surance of this letter, and information lately from Gen. Grant's party by some of his friends has been to the effect that, if prominent should be in the field as candidates with men show of strength as to make it necmary for Gen. Grant to take part either a heated contest or cramble for the nomination, he would per-emptorily and absolutely refuse to have his name used before the Convention, and for this reason the pronounced Grant men here are greatly dissatisfied with Sherman's announcerestly described with Special and restly spirit, and criticise it in a most unfriendly spirit, he friends of Mr. Conkling are particularly isplemed, as they regard this letter as individually in the control of the co early move in New York by Mr. Sherman. They say he cannot carry the delega-tion of that State against Mr. Conkling's in-fluence, and that after what occurred concerning the Custom-House nominations it could never be obtained for Mr. Sherman under any circumstances, even if Mr. Conkling should not himself be a candidate. There are also friends of the President who are free in criticising the letter of the Secretary as an attempt to appropriate the enthusiasm which the President's strong position in support of the National idea as opposed to all forms of contest for State-rights has created throughout the North. Beyond question the letter of the Secretary has reopened all the questions of candi-dature, which had been somewhat quieted down by the acknowledged strength of the Grant movement, and the feeling seems to be among the friends of all supposed to be candidates that, if Sherman enters actively with the others, Grant will not consent to take part in the many-

OHIO. Special Dispatch to 1:00 Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Five Ohio Republican Congressmen, namely, Garfield, Young, Undegraff, Butterworth, and McKinley, will ask for leave of absence of the House to-morrow, and in the evening will leave for Cincin-nati to attend the Republican State Convention in that city on the 28th inst. Young and Mc-

sided contests.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—It now seems that when the Hon. Charles Foster said to a correspondent, a day or two ago, that he was not a candidate for second place on the Republican State ticket, because he had information showing that he stood a good chance for a nomina tion to first place, he spoke with more knowledge than was at first conceded to him. There edge than was at first conceded to him. There is no possible doubt that his prospects have improved very much in this part of the State during the past week. Some of the reasons for this opinion, just now on the eve of the Convention, cannot fall to be of interest. They are as follows: Northern Ohio is strongly in sympathy with Gen. Garfield, and it is understood that he and the Washington Republicans are in favor of Foster. This is now having its effect. Then flardin County sends a strong delegation, with Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, at its head, instructed to work Rardin County sends a strong delegation, with Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, at its head, instructed to work for Foster. Eric County, with the City of Sundasky, follows suit. Trumbull County, with Gen. Radeliff and a strong delegation of prominent workers, does the same. This sounty, it now appears, sends twenty-one out of twenty-six for Foster, with a good chance of an increase in the number by the addition of some Foster alternates in place of Taft delegates who cannot go. fluron County fell into line on Saturday. These are some of the prominent points, but it may also be stated that a large number of delegates all over this portion of the State, which have been divided, when they see how the leading spirits are going, will fall into line, and it may be said that Northern Ohio will be practically a unit for Foster. On Saturday Fortage, Medina, and Lorain Counties wheeled into line with strong Foster delegations. "Of course, it is impossible to tell how the matter will result, but it is certain that the strongest kind of a push will be made in Mr. Foster's favor.

Special Discatch to The Tribuse.

Continuous, O., May 25.—The revival of the Thurman Doom is the universal topic of conversation among politicians of both parties, and is recarded by the Republicans express themselves as well as the Republicans express themselves as well placed with even Mr. Thurman, believing him to be no stronger in the State than Gov. Blahop when his nat record is taken into consideration, and express no doubt as to their ability to successfully defeat him with any candidate likely to be nominated. The Republicans of both parties, and is recarded by the Refundance in the State than Gov. Blahop when his nat record is taken into consideration, and express no doubt as to their ability to successfully defeat him with any candidate likely to be nominated. The Republicans of the moral and substantial support from that hard money men in his own party at home. Ewing is regarded by many as a stronger man hard mo

the moral and substantial support from that section as well as lukewarm aid from the hard money men in his own party at home. Ewing is regarded by many as a stronger man than Thurnan, masmuch as he would be supported by the Nationals, while Thurman would not. Air. Sturgeon, one of the leaders in the National party, states that in but one event will the Nationals support the Democratic ticket, and that is in case of Gen. Ewing's nomination. Should any other candidate be placed in nomination they would run a separate ticket. It is quite apparent to-day that Gov. Suhop is again growing weaker, as some of the county delegates selected to the Convention resterday were instructed for Rice. The Know County Democrats, under the lead of Gen. Morgan, proclaimed for Bishop, culogized the Democrats in Congress, and denounced Prusident Hayes, as a fraud. The friends of Judge Taft are much exercised over what they caim to be interference of the Administration, it being believed by them that the Washington influence in being used to kill Taft, and thereby defeat the Grant movement while it is in its infancy, Taft's pomination being construed by them as an indication of public sentiment favoring Grant for a third term, aithough his nomination is not so regarded here. It appears to have so impressed the Washington end of the string with decided emphasis.

Cincumstant, O., May 25.—A large number of Republican County Conventions were held throughout Ohio vesterday to choose delegration to the Cincinnati Convention. The result, it is as each be ascertained, leaves the situation account to the content of the string with decided emphasis.

Cincumstant, O., May 25.—A large number of Republican County Conventions. The result, it is as each be ascertained, leaves the situation account to the content of the country of the content of the content of the country of the country of the content of the content of the content of the country of the country of the content of the content

The slarm from Box 292 at 1:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 118 Desplaines street, owned and occupied by John Graham. No damage.

The alarm from Box 762 at 5:40 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the three-stor and basement brick house No. 57 Kinzie stree and basement brick house No. 57 Kinzie street, occupied on the first floor by William Fuchs, tobacconist, and on the upper floors as tenements. The fire originated in a back room on the second floor, occupied by a man named William Burns. His little daughter stated that her father came home drunk, and that he set fire to some wood in a closet. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of about \$50. The allegation against Burns will be fully investigated. It is, however, thought that he is cognizant of his guilt, as he failed to show up at his apartments yesterday, where a policeman was waiting to receive him upon a charge of arson.

AT DALLAS, ORE. San Francisco, May 24.—The total loss by the fire at Dallas, Oregon, is estimated at \$200,000. It started in the Pioneer Hotel, and swept all the buildings on Front street from the bridge to Riversley's drag-store, with the exception of Baldwin & Moody's stone building. The buildings on the river side of Second street also burned for some distance. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company's office and enginehouse, the Umatilla House, and a number of the principal business houses were destroyed. Amount of insurance and individual losses not Amount of insurance and individual losses not yet ascertained.

GEORGIA.

from Georgia that Senator Ben Hill is soon to

return here, prepared to make an assault upon Senator Blaine for the recent attack of the latter

upon him. Information from the same source shows that Hill favors the nomination of Til

den, and that the Tilden movement is gaining much strength in Georgia. One curious cir-cumstance is noticed,—that several country

papers in Alabama, which have hitherto beer opposed to Tilden, have recently announced

heir support of him. At very frequent inter vals extracts from papers from all parts of the country favoring Tilden are received in Georgia from Albany, and are inserted, it is said, for a consideration in many Georgia newspapers.

KANE COUNTY REPUBLICANS. GENEVA, Ill., May 24.—The Kane County

Republican Judicial Convention convened here to-day, and selected the following thirteen dele-

gates to represent the county in the Twelfth District Judicial Convention, to be held at Elgin on Monday next: Eugene Canfield, H. H. Evans, N. F. Nichols, of Aurora; George W. Harvey, Batavia; W. D. Barry, St. Charles; Frank Crosby, S. L. Taylor, Eigin, E. C. Hawley, Dundee, N. S. Carlish, Hamoshim.

ley, Dundee; N. S. Carlisle, Hampshire; A. A. Lee, Plato; E. P. Robertson, Virgil; A. Mc-Wayne, Geneva; J. M. Fish, Kaneville.

The delegates were instructed for the Hon Isaac G. Wilson, of kane, and are solid for Kellum and Upton for second and third choice

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 24.—The Republic

of McLean County to-day held primaries to

select delegates to the County Convention on Tuesday, which will nominate a party candidate for Circuit Judge. Judge Owen S. Reeves, present incumbent, and John E. Pollock, of Bloomington, were before the primaries. Reeves made a clean sweep all over the county. One hundred out of the 125 delegates are reported, and Pollock has presented a letter withdrawing from the race.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

select delegates to the County Convention on

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—News on

AT ERIE, PA. ERIE, Pa., May 25.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire occurred near the Union Depot in this city, which destroyed four loaded freight-cars together with their contents, which consisted of furniture, barrel-hoops, and merchandise The fire caught in one corner of the freight. house platform, and was caused by sharks from a passing engine. The loss is heavy, but figures cannot yet be obtained. The cars burned within ten feet of the freight house, which, however, being fire-proof, was not injured.

IN MICHIGAN. East Saginaw, Mich., May 25.—The saw-mill at Vestaburg, on the line of the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Road, forty miles northwest of this city, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. It was owned by W. C. Stone. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance.

The planing-mill of Hoyt & Shiftler, at St. Louis, Gratiot County, burned yesterday; not insured. Loss, \$2,500.

DENVER, Col., May 25.—A fire last night to-tally consumed the frame block on Nineteenth street, between Halliday and Larimore streets. The Charles Hotel and H. S. Nons livery sta-The Charles Hotel and H. S. Nons livery sta-ble are the heaviest losses. The most of the hotel furniture was successfully removed, but the flames spread so rapidly that the livery sta-ble and all its contents, including twelve horses, was consumed. Total loss, \$15,000; partially insured. Incendiary.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The fire in the Furman street stores, Brooklyn, is still burning. The loss is not likely to exceed half a million.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Diameter to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., May 25.—The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commisioner of Internal Revenue, arrived in the city yesterday, and is the guest of the Hon. D. T. Littler. He is here for the purpose of officially consulting with the Revenue officials in regard to the prosecution of the Pekin whisky ringsters who are still unconvicted, having a special interest in the case of H. P. Westerman, who claims immunity, which Raum denies, as announced in The Tribune a few days since.

Concerning politics the Commissioner has but little to say, but mildly denies that he is at all desirous of being a candidate for Governor, as asserted in some of the local papers.

Senator Ford, of Henry, who has been dangerously fil with an attack of pleurlsy, is reported better to-night, and his physicians regard him out of danger. His family is with him. John Spice, a railroad engineer, while laboring under a fit of depression by being out of employment, attempted to suicide this morning by swallowing chloroform. He took an overdose, and was saved by medical ald. He recently removed here from Chicago. SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

EXCURSIONISTS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTS, Ind., May 25.—The Got Guard went on an excursion to-day to Indianapolis. They were accompanied by about 2,000 excursionists. The Knights of Father Mathew, a temperance society of young mechanics, went on a picnic excursion to Parts. Ill., to-day. About 600 ladies and gentiemen went with them. FOREIGN.

the friends of the candidates and some delegates are already beginning to arrive. The talk so far is for Taft, but Taft and Foster would be a licket that would fill the party with enthusiasm all over the State. But, for obvious reasons, it is not thought best to couple Foster's name with second place in advance. It is known that he does not want it, but it is thought that, if the party should ask him to make a personal sacrifice, he would not refuse. To morrow night the Checionati delegation will be chosen, and a strong stempt will be made to send on men aniagonistic to Taft. Louis Seasongood, a prominent Hebrew merchant, is a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governship, and his interests necessarily conflict with Taft's. An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to defeast Richard Smith, editor of the Gazette, who was candidate for delegate from the Village of Clifton. His opposition was based on the ground that he was a Taft man. All minor State offices are being eagerly sought, which indicates the full confidence of the Republicans in the success of their ticket. The Convention promises to be a very large one. France Intensely Dissatisfied with England's Egyptian Policy.

The Englishmen Seemingly Unconscious of a Serious Breach,

One Hundred and Eighty Houses Sarned in a Russian Town.

Fourteen Nibilists Given Heavy Sentences at Holy Kieff.

Extraordinary Programme of the High Tariffites in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 25.—The six days' swimming match was won by Capt. Webb, with a score of 74 miles, G. Fearne second, making 68 miles.

PRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 25.—The Observer's leading article says: "If we are rightly informed, France has again pressed upon England the expediency of taking steps for the deposition of the Khedive. In the event of England not entertaining the proposal, France has reserved full liberty of independent action."

Independent action."

THE "TIMES."

LONDON, May 25.—The Times has reason to believe that France is framing proposals, to which the adhesion of England will be invited, for the establishment of a strict European control over Egypt. If the Khedive accepts them, France will consent to his continuing his reign. If he rejects them, France, unlike England, would not shrink from accepting the professed intervention of the Sublime Porte. The Times editorially opposes the French plan. The Times says a reasonable soon be made.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 25.—Le Soir announces that the seconds of Paul de Cassagnac and M. Goblet have decided that there is not sufficient cause for a duel. ADMIRAL SAISSHT THE CHANTILLY RACE.

PARIS, May 25.—The French Derby was run to-day at Chaptilly, and won by Count La Grange's colt Zut by a length, Baron Rothschild's Commandant second, and half a head in advance of Count La Grange's Flavio II. There were nine starters. The betting at the start was
11 to 2 against Zut, 20 to 1 against Commandant, 6 to 1 against Flavio II., and 11 to 4 against
Saltiador, who was the favorite, but did not gain a place.

Woodstock, Ill., May 24.—The McHenry County Judicial Convention at Woodstock yesterday instructed for Judge T. D. Murphy for first choice, Judge W. C. Upton, of Lake, for second, and the Hon. J. G. Wilson, of Kane, for third. LONDON, May 25.—A Paris correspondent gives currency to the statement that Baudry d'Asson intends to endeavor to provoke Gam-

> GERMANY. BULGARIA ARRIVES AT BERLIN. BERLIN, May 25.—The Prince of Bulgaria has arrived here, had an audience with the Emperor at noon, and was present at a state dinner this

THE TABLET. BERLIN, May 25.—The Tariff Committee adopted the motion of Herr Von Bennigsen, that the Government be authorized to provide for preventing the importation of wine and to bacco until the second reading of the Tariff bill.

A similar proposal regarding unwrought from
was rejected, the Committee being equally divided. Herr Hoffman stated that the Govern ment desired authority to impose provisions duties on unwrought iron, groceries, to tea, coffee, sugar, and petro FALK.

LONDON, May 25.-A dispatch from Berlin are both epposed to grain duties, will probably

RUSSIA.

NIHILISTS SENTENCED. KIEFF, May 25 .- Of the fourteen Nihilists court-martialed here the Mith inst., two, includ-ing Herr Brantner, a Prussian subject, have been sentenced to be shot, and ten others sen-Among the latter, three women were sentenced for fifteen years each. INCENDIARISM.

Sr. PETERSBURG, May 25.—One bundred and ighty-six houses in a village in the Government diaries were arrested.

The Berlin Post reports that several female

Vinilists will soon be executed in Kieff. SPAIN.

BMANCIPATION. LONDON, May 25 .- A dispatch from Madrid reports that the Royal message will declare the Cabinet leaves the question of reforms in Cuba the slaves.

A dispatch from Madrid announces that Pre-

nier Campos intends to introduce a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and to provide for free Chinese labor. 500

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

ROME, May 25.—Cardinal Newman is suffering from phenmonia.
THE GERMAN CONCORDAT.

Ross, May 23.—The rumor of the approaching signature of the concordat between Germany and Vatican is denied. It is stated that Germany will not accept the Vatican's proposals. Negotiations for a modus vivendi are proceeding, but an early result is not expected.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 25.—A correspondent writing from Maritzburg says Lord Chilmsford reached Kambulahfil the 9th inst.

LONDON, May 25.-A correspondent, writing rom Cape Town, the 10th inst., says Cetywayo threatens to make a raid into Natal. Col. Wood's advance has been ordered to throw a bridge over the Tugela River, to be ready for Col. Crealock's advance.

tinople says the agitation in Crete is increasing. In one section the mountaineers are under EGYPT. LONDON, May 25.—A correspondent at Alex-

CRETE.

DISORDER. LONDON, May 25 .- A dispatch from Constan-

GREECE. ATHEMS, May 25.—The embodiment of a con-tingent of 6,000 National Guards has been ordered.

SUICIDE. Americal Disputch to The Bribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis.. May 24.—This morning Austin Cole, a wealthy farmer of Brodhead, Wis., hung bimself with a harness strap to a beam in his barn. Cause supposed to be tem-porary insanity. He leaves a wite and two chil-dren.

BLOOMINGTON, III., May 25.—Mr. G. H. Kates, who for ten years has been express agent at Bloomington, died this morning, aged 41, after a long illness from a nervous allment. He

regretted, being a most estimable gentleman and an upright business man. He served express companies twenty years, having been located at Richmond, Ind., Decatur, Quincy, and Bloomington. He was born in Germantown. CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—Ex-Mayor Wm. Chapin died last night at his residence in this city, aged 56 years.

MARINE NEWS.

NASTY WEATHER. The weather was very pasty outside yester-day. The wind blew hard and chilly from the day. The wind blew half, and veered around to the northeast towards evening. A heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by a torrent of thunder-storm, accompanied by a torrent of rain, broke over the lake about 2 a. m., and continued for some time, and other showers fol-lowed during the day and evening, rendering navigation decidedly disagreeable, to say the least. There was a good lump of a sea on, but it was not at all dangerous, and no mishaps curred up to latest reports. A fleet, composed mainly of lumber-books

A fleet, composed mainly of tumber-hookers, began to arrive at noon, and about fifteen crafts were moored at the Exchange docks last night, while others were expected. The schr Moonlight, with coal from below, was among the vessels that came in.

The schr Sardinia was towed down from South Chicago yesterday, and it required four hours' time to get her here.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, May 25.—Up—Props St. Paul,
Bertschy, Oscoda, Winslow, City of New York,
Yosemite and consort, Havana and tow.

Arrived—Prop Alleghesy, schrs Chris Groker,
Myosotis, Home, and Marengo.

Down—Props Benton, St. Louis, and Scotia,
stmr W. R. Clinton, B. W. Jenneos and
barges, Fletcher and consort, Germania and tow, Antelope with R. B. Hayes and L. A. Law, Passaic and tow, Mary Pringle and barges, schre Athenian, Sweetheart, Escanaba, J. G. Werts, New Hampshire, Mary Garrett, H. Moore, Nellie Wilder, C. Raab, Camden, Hun-

Arrived—Schr Oneida. Wind—Nortneast, heavy; weather cloudy.

CAPT. WECKLER'S CASE.

Capt. John Weckler's case will probably be decided by the Local Inspectors as soon as they bear the testimony of the Captain of the Sardinfa. Capt. Weckler states that the accident diffia. Capt. Weckler states that the accident which he is accused of causing was unavoidable, and was not an intentional act on his part. He asserts that the tug Prindiville went out of her turn and secured the Sardinia as a tow, and he went up to her with the Protection to learn the name of the tug that had violated the understanding among tugmen in regard to taking tows.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
MILWAUKES, Wis., May 25.—A heavy northe set in at 4 o'clock this morning, and still con-tinues. The lake is very rough, but up to a late nour to-night no disasters had been reported.

The schooner Joseph Duvall, bound to Port Washington, came to anchor in the bay at 7, not daring to enter Port Washington harbor.

The arrivals from below to-day are schoopers Austin, Penokee, Typo, Granger, Foster, Hartford, F. A. Georger, Monguagon, Mystic, Star. Several vessels outward-bound and light ran back during the day for shelter.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 25.—Arrived to day, prop Sovereign, steam-barge Abercorn and consort, schrs L. S. Hammond, A. Mulvey, Trade-Wind, J. N. Carter, J. Scarth, Emerald America, Ontario of Goderich, Ontario of Mon-treal, J. C. Woodruff.

Passed up, prop Nashua, Ogdensburg to Chi-

NAVIGATION NOTES. The tug Favorite arrived from Menominee yes terday with her barges.

The marine insurance pool is lying quiet. It was rumored that the Great Western was to be taken into the combination, but it is denied by

The tug Ewing had her smoke-stack and whistle raked off Saturday night by the schr Julia B. Merrill, which she was towing at the time.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening 37 sail and 17 steam vessels arrived in port, and 25 sail and 20 steam crafts departed.

departed.
The Dock-Laborers' Union held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 82 West Randoloh street, referred to elsewhere. A meet-ing will be held next Friday night at the same place, when an election of officers will take place.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sallings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ABRIVALS.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal, Hedstrom's,
Schr Scotis, Buffalo, coal, North Pier.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Mazazine.
Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Twelt

Prop G. Dunbar, missegon, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Trader. Pentwater, lumber, Clark street.
Schr Morning Star, Oswego, coal, no order.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber, no order.
Schr M. C. Packard, Packard's Pier, lumber,
Market.
Prop W. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing, Rush
street. street.
Senr Norquebay, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street,
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street,
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber, Aller

Silp.

Schr Lady Dufferin, Kincardine, salt, Onondaga.
Schr Leigraph, Musicegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. B. Coates, Musicegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber, C. B. & Q.
Schr S. A. Wood, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street. street.
Prop Annie Laurs, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Berths Barnes, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Prop Michael Grob, White Lake, lumber, State

Schr Beriche Bathes, Schr Beriche Bathes, White Lake, lumber, State street.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.

Schr L. M. Mason, Ludington, posts, C., B. & Q. Prop Juniats, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.

Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, sundries, Wells street.

Schr Gecilla, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr T. H. Howland, Escanabs, ore, Biast Furnace.

Schr Joses, Holland, sundries, Market.

Schr Stein Allen, Menominee, lumber, Market.

Schr Milon, Ford River, lumber, Market.

Prop Fayette, Manistee, Steison Silp.

Schr Antelope, Moreiowa, piles, C. B. & Q. Schr Eveline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Jumber, Market.

Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Jumber, Market, Schr Liv of Woodstock, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.

Schr City of Woodstock, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.

Schr Magdalena, Loomis' Pier, wood, N. B. Schr Cascade, Maniatee, lumber, Market. Schr Moonlight, Ashtabula, coal, no order. Schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Sitp. Schr Adriatic, White Lake, ties, Folk street. Schr Carrier, White Lake, ties, Folk street. Schr Carrier, White Lake, ties, Folk street. Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, lumber, Market.

Schr Mystic, Maskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, iumber, Market.
Schr B. M. Stanton, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Beinder, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Beinder, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Live Schr Gerich, Markegon lumber, Market.
Schr Schr G. Luling, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr Bersia, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Persia, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Persia, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Fors, Senztuck, lumber, Market.
Schr F. A. Hatchinson, Budaio, coal, Gas-House.
Schr E. A. Hatchinson, Budaio, coal, Gas-House.
Schr Fanline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Panline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lokound, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Eida, Kingston, grain.
Schr Eida, Kingston, grain.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Grsen Bay, light.
Schr Lokoun, Manistee, light.
Schr Intonsides, Manistee, light.
Schr Ironsides, Manistee, light.
Schr Ironsides, Manistee, light.
Schr Ironsides, Manistee, light.
Schr Golden Fleece, Budaio, sundries.
Schr Golden Fleece, Budaio, grain.
Schr G. F. Allen, Budaio, grain.
Schr G. F. Allen, Budaio, grain.
Schr T. J. Bromson, Marinette, light.
Prop Pavorne, Marmette, lowing.
Schr E. Williams, Marinette, light.
Prop S. C. C. Toworldge, Kacanaba, light.
Prop Garden City, Sarnia, sundries.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Mususgon, light.
Prop Garden City, Sarnia, sundries.
Schr G. C. Troworldge, Kacanaba, light.

r J. V. Jos o Oity of Traverse, Traverse City, and District Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.

J. Luff, Eccanaba, light.

Lem Ellawarth. op City of Traverse, Tra

AMUSEMENTS.

SONG BECITAL. A song recital, the fourth of the series by pupils of the Hershey School of Musical Art, was given by Miss Mina Rommeiss last Friday afternoon. Her programme comprised Merkel's splendid "Hymn" for alto; two songs of Beethoven, "Kennst du das Land" and "In Question". ts Tomba"; the recitative and aris, "O thou that tellest," from Handel's "Messiah"; four songs of Schubert; "O Rest in the Lord," from "Elijah"; Hauptmann's "Ave Maria"; Liezt's "King of Thule"; "1 Thought to Be Liext's "King of Thule"; "I Thought to Be Thy Bride," by Blumenthal; and Sullivan's "Lost Chord." The recital was enjoyed by a large audience, who manifested their approval by frequent and hearty applause. Several of the selections were new to the Chicago public. Especial mention should be made of the Liszt song, which for vigor of conception and breadth of dramatic expression is, perhaps, exceeded by no song ever written. Miss Eva Mayers gave two piano numbers, Thalberg's "Andante" in D flat and Weber's "Bondo" in E flat. Next. Friday afternoon Miss Marion Sherwood, of Kalamazoo, will give the fifth recital of the series.

LOCAL THEATRES.
On Saturday night the Pauline Markham company finished a week's engagement at Hooley's. "Pinafore" was the ship that carried them through the week, and the breeze was fair financially. There is a rumor that a toler ably well known and enterprising manager is about to take hold of this organization about to take hold of this organization, strengthen it, and steer it to San Francisco, about the only spot on this continent where the people have been free from "Pinafore" so far.

To-night Miss Louise Pomeroy, second wife of the much-married "Brick," appears in "The Adirondacks" at the house just vacated by Miss Markham. A Louisville Courier-Journal interviewer lately caught her and says "She is a bloude of the Teuton type, with eyes of an indescribable tint—something between the 'huse of the sky at noontime and the gray of a summer's dawn,'—with a face whose contour suggested a resemblance to Clara Morris, full of handsome lines, and ever changeful in its expression, and with a bearing the unconsclous grace of which was a matter of instant remark." She, unlike Modjeska, is not a Countess, but might have been, for, as she tells her interviewer, while in Europe, "I was introduced to a Polish Count of considerable distinction.—a leader of the revolution. He became impressed with me in some inconceivable way, and paid me the most devoted attention. After I returned to America be followed me, and, upon finding his suit rejected, he went to London, and his condition became such that he bad to be taken to a hospital. In his delirium he raved incessantly in a tongue unknown to his nurse, the only word they could understand being 'Louise.' He was afterward killed in the France-Prussian war. But that was only one. I also had the honor at one time to receive the andreases and proposals of a Hessian Prince and a Hungarian Prince, the latter afterward the Prince of Hannau. But I was too much of an American to think of the respective propositions." So she might have been a Hessian, a Pole, or else flungarian, but remained an Americane. strengthen it, and steer it to San Francisc

role, or else Hungarian, but remained an Americaine.

Robartson's comedy of "Ours" will be played at Haverly's to-night. The play will be performed with every attention to detail, and due effect will be given to the military scenes, in which much of its strength lies. The Lackey Zouaves and a strong military band will appear in the stirring scenes, and the cast has been selected with great care. The supervision of Mr. Lester Wallack is a guarantee for perfection in production. He appears in the principal role.

Milton Nobles reappears as: Hamilin's to-night with his own company. The play will be the "Phosnix." Among the people who closed their engagements at this house last night particular mention should be made of Messrs. Haley and West, grotesque dancers, far above the sverage of those we generally see. Both are young, and both possess limbs quite as elastic as Fred Vokes', and they can use them quite as gracefully.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Immense Educational Scheme of the Late A. T. Stewart, and the Present Efforts of His Heirs to Further It.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The first brick of the

New York, May 25.—The first brick of the Stewart Colleges at Garden City will be laid to-morrow morning. That brick will form part of the great boys' school, toward the erection of which the cement work underlying the massive foundations was finished Saturday. The building thus begun will be part of a system of colleges devised by the late A. T. Stewart years are, and afterward carefully arranged in detail and matured by himself, his widow, and Judge Hilton. It appears that the purchase of the immense estate of Garden City, and the vast and costly improvements conducted therein, have been but preliminary steps toward the founding of a collegiate syssteps toward the founding of a collegiate system unlike anything in the country, remotely resembling that of Oxford, and to be permanently and munificently endowed. Mr. Stewart had intense ambition during the later years of his life, to devote his great wealth to such philanthropies as he believed far-reaching and enduring. He never put any faith in what is commonly called charity. Judge Hilton says: "Of all of Mr. Stewart's philanthropic plans, I have most faith in the Garden City school system, and I mean to see his plans fully carried out." The intention is to make Garden City the American Oxford, and an Episcopalisu Church centre. Attached to the Cathedral was the Episcopal residence, finished in the most elaborate style. It will contain ample accommedations for a great num-per of resident clergy, and have its own library and chapels. The Bisnop's residence and the Cathedral will occupy a large park of almost twenty acres in extent. Directly west of the residence and on a line with the centre of the residence and on a line with the centre of the estate will be located the Divinity School of the diocese. This will accommodate about 390 students at a time. North of the Divinity School, about half a mile, is to be the male college. This building will by a vast structure, situated in the middle of a large private park. Its frontage will be 275 feet, and its depth 160. The building will be composed of brick, hard brown stone, and Dorcomposed of brick, hard brown stone, and Dor-chester yellow stone, and style ornate Enchester yellow stone, and style orante in-glish Gothic. It will be supplied with such gymnasia, play-grounds, art-galleries, libraries, laboratories, and museums as the highest col-legiate requirements demand, and will have its private chapel and public hall, and be supplied with hot and cold water, heat and gas on every floor and in every room. There will be in it 300 private and single bedrooms for students, which, together with the domorifor students, which, together with the domoritories, will accommodate 500 youth within the building. The building for the female college will be of the same size, constructed of the same material, and in the same style, with accommodations for as many pupils, and situated half a mile on the other side of the Dirinity School. The male college will be under the charge of a large and carefully-selected Faculty, and will undoubtedly give emoloyment to some very able men in the Episcopal ministry, who for various reasons have no pupit. The female college will be under the charge of the Deaconesses of the See, ladies who live celebate lives, like Catholic nuns, and have consecrated themselves to the work of the Church and education. The colleges will be thorough in every respect, started on the style aboye described, and enlarged, if need us, until Garden City becomes a university town. The Garden City College system will have no foundation at all in charity. They will be so munificently equipoed as to surpass, if possible, all other similar institutions in this country, and so liberally endowed that the tuition can be placed within the reach of nearly every youth." Judge Hilton says he has decided that the entrance expenses of a student, male or female, for board, washing, attendance, and tuition in every form, shall not exceed \$300 per collegiate year of forty weeks. Besides this, there will be offered every year as many free scholarships as possible. The institutions, although endowed by an estate owned

tarian. The male college building is contraction. The male college building is contrated by January next, and fine and ready for the deptember assaion follows the others will be completed a rear later. boys' school will be called St. Paul's, and girls' St. Mary's.

CRIME.

Special Dissolch to The Tribune
Special Dissolch to The Tribune
Spraingstrain, ill., May 25.—On Friday night
last Officers Withrow and Franka, of the city
police force, arrested at a hotel here two men
giving their names as Charles L. Young and F.
E. Deering on suspicion of being the
men who murdered A. M. Webb, in
Wayne Township, Ind., on May 15, and
telegrawhed the Sheriff of Fort Wayne of the
arrest. This morning Charles A. Munsan,
Sheriff, accompanied by Charles Webb, a son of
the murdered man, arrived in the city,
and on being taken to the jail where the
prisoners were confined young Webb identified Young as the man who shot his
father, and Deering as the man who was with father, and Deering as the man who shot his father, and Deering as the man who was with him at the time of the shooting. Webb, it will be remembered, detected the parties in an attempt to steal a valuable horse from his stable, and in attempting to arrest the parties was shot, living only six hours afterward. The men will be taken back to Fort Wayne on a requisition to morrow.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. SHOOTING AFFRAY.

COLUMBUS, O., May 25.—A special to the State Journal says: A shooting affray occurred at the Reform School near Lancaster yesterday, which may result seriously. Just as the school carriage was starting from the main building with a party of ladies for lancaster Frank Shugart telegraph operator Lancaster, Frank Shugart, telegraph operate at the institution, attempted to get into a a ca-riage when he was told by Mr. Carr, Superin riage when he was told by Mr. Carr, Superintendent of the stables, not to do as the carriage was already sufficiently loaded. Shugart became enraged, and, drawing a revolver, fired at Carr, the ball taking effect in the right shoulder, and, as it cannot be found, it is supposed it buried itself in the lungs. Carr is in a dangerous condition to-night. Shugart was arrested, but no steps have as yet been taken to prosecute him.

A DRUNKEN QUARREL

Terre Haute, Ind., May 25.—A drunke marrel took place in a saloon on the corner of Main and Second streets at 5 o'clock this after-noon, in which Mike Lamb struck Tom Cole-man a blow with a stone, inflicting a terrible man a blow with a stone, inflicting a terrible wound over the left ear, from which he will probably die. He dropped senseless, and has little chance of recovery. Coleman was a rail-feeder from Wheeling, W. Va., 26 years old, unmarried, and reported to be a rather quiet and orderly person. Mike Lamb was last fall pardoned out of the Joliet Penitentiary by the intervention of Dan Voorhees, where he was serving a term for cattle-stealing. He is of bad reputation for fighting. The affair creates great feeling among the iron men sgainst Lamb, who was captured by Marshal Ridd, and is now in jail.

KREIGER. Sr. Lours, May 25.—J. P. Kreiger, Jr., Casher of the suspended Broadway Savings Bank, for whose street for embezzling funds of the bank a warrant was issued yesterday, has not been found yet. Kreiger is charged with embezzling from \$100,000 to \$250,000 of the bank's money. His arrest was ordered by the Direct ors of the bank, not by the depositors, as previ

MUST DIE. SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The Sheriff's jury impaneled to try the question of the sanity of Troy Dye, ex-Public Administrator of Sacramento, now under sentence of death for murder, and who has lately been exhibiting symptoms of an unsound mind, returned a verdict of sanity. Dye and his accessory, Anderson, will be hanged Thursday next.

BURGLARIES. Aprian, Mich., May 24.—Five burglaries wer ommitted here last night, and sundry watches wearing apparel, and minor articles carried off.
The residences visited were those of Mr. Ed
Webb, Mrs. J. M. Hoog, and Messrs. J. C.
Smith, E. A. Millicken, and Morgan Williams.

ROBBERY. old gentleman keeping a store at Hampton, Ill., six miles from this city, was set upon by two masked men Friday night in his store, and bound, ragged, and robbed of \$80 in money and a gold watch and chain.

JACK M'MAHON. Sr. Louis, May 25.—Jack McMahon, who is charged with rabing the daughter of Farmer Ellis, near Taborville, Mo., last Thursday night, and subsequently murdering Ellis, was arrested yesterday at Warrensburg, Mo.

PROSPERITY.

Sure Indications that It Is at Last Reparating, Though Very Cautiously, Epscial Dispatch to The Probusa.

New York, May E.—The Times will publish to-morrow a second series of reports covering all the important centres of trade and manufacturing industries, as to the present business outlook. It says: "The promise of a returning prosperity in all branches of trade and manufacturer, as given a few months ago, has been kept, and the reports then gathered amply verified. In New England manufacturers of all kinds have felt the revival most strongly. Except in one or two cases in Rhode Island and Connecticut, where recent isnancial emberrassments temporarily interfere, the factories are running on full time, with a brisk demand for their products. The lumber mills are busy, but the prices low. Jobbers report a good spring trade. Sales are rapid, and warrant it, and, although the road greatly improved since that time, ret they can be all cases. Room 27 leads, and collections are generally easy, wages are lower. What has been said of New England is true of the Middle States. One indication of the revival is the increased tradic on a sounder basis, less credit is given, and less asked, and collections are generally easy. Wages are lower. What has been said of New England is true of the Middle States. One indication of the revival is the increased tradic on the railroads. New Jersey's silk factories now employ nearly twice as many hands as a year ago, and her iron and machine makers have a provided to the provided and the provided in the districts where coal interests are prominent, and the farnace men are very fearful of a threatened advance in coal rates. The Delaware ship-yards are full of work Confidence is expressed everywhere. The loungers have gone West, and and skilled mechanics who can be a threatened advance in coal rates. The Delaware ship-yards are full of work Confidence is expressed everywhere. The loungers have gone West, and and skilled mechanics who can be a threatened and the provided in th PROSPERITY. HONEY OF HOMEHOUND AND TAR.

general expression is very cheerful, lina only reporting trade dull. Vir great impetus given to tobacco ms by the reduction of the tax. Wire grumbles, with glass and nail facts blast, because the profits are not large, cotton States report a reviving business, be on the promise of the crops. The other Streport a good general feeling, with the critical of Kentucky. In almost every State busine corrections are brisk, and finances gro

settlers are particularly favored with ord.
The millers of St. Louis for Inhare abut down, but for It reasons. Jobbers report that trade like been some places 15 per cent better than last yellow the control of the co

THE BAILROADS.

IMPORTANT ACQUISITION. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—The Chattanooga & St. Louis Rafiway has Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway has bought-large controlling interest in the stock of the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad, there being no bonds out on it, for the nominal sup of \$145,000. This road runs through one of the finest sections of Kentucky and Tennesce, is completed, and in operation for thirty-sit miles, from Owensboro south to the crossing of the Paducah Railroad, and almost entirely graded Paducah Raliroad, and almost entirely a fifty miles further south to Adsirsville, of Kentucky and Tennessee State line to plete the grading of which will cost \$35,000, leaving but thury-five of easy grading between that point Mashville. Another road is projected Owensboro to Vincennes, Ind., which, built, will give Chicago an air-line to the Satlantic seaboard, and will make the Nash Chattanoogs & St. Louis Rallway one obest paying roads in the Scuth. The tration is regarded here as a master-stroke opart of this railroad management, which purchased a large controlling interest property which originally cost about \$3.50 for the small sum of \$145,000. An exterior Owensboro to Eransville will make line ten miles shorter tom Nashville to the point than its the St. Louis & Southwe Railroad.

PERSONAL.

Bosron, May 24—E. B. Phillips, forms
Vice-President of the Michigan Southern R
way, has been elected President of the East
Rallway.

Str Henry Tyler and the Grand Trunk office

Str Henry Tyler and the Grand Trunk officia were expected here Saturday evening, but the did not arrive. They have gone to Port Hurc to spend Sunday, and will return to Detro Monday. As matters stand now, they may no reach Chicago before Wednesday.

The General Freight Agenus of the Chicago Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quinc and Chicago, Milwaukes & St. Paul Railroad held a meeting Saturday at the Grand Pacif Hotel, and an agreement was made by which the rates from manufacturing points in Indians an Obito to Minneares via Pacific and Reservision. rates from manufacturing points in Ind Ohio to Minnesota via Peoria and Bei on one side and Chicago on the other uniform. This class of business has be disturbed haretofore, owing to the cou-between the various lines.

At the state of the Southern Minnesota R of the stock of the Southern Minnesota R of the stock of the Southern Minnesota R of the stock of the Southern Minnesota R of the property of the pro to secure the control of the road runs from La Crosse, Wis the Minnesota State line, and

wankee & St. Paul has already two lises running almost parallel with the Minnesota Southern It no doubt purchased it to prevent it from falling into the hands of a rival line.

The new summer time-tables will go into effect on most of the roads yesterday. The change in time are very slight, and will be found among the arrivals and departures of trains in another column. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul puts on a new accommodation or suburban train between this city and Libertyville, which arrives here at 8 a. m. and leaves here at 6:15 p. m. It is believed that this train will prove a great convenience to people living along the line of this road for the distance of some thirty miles. If it is properly patronized, the Company will continue to run it as one of its regular trains.

The employes of the various railroads are

continue to run it as one of its regular to The employes of the various railros greatly alarmed an account of the great tions the present railroad fight is ass They fear that if it lasts much longer i roads will again commence cutting downing expenses, which means a reduction salaries of employes. Such action on it of the railroads would, they think, be velorable. The wages paid to the amittey say, are already down to hard-puthey ean hardly bear a further reduction when a few years ago they were promise to attempt of their wages as soon as the bestould warrant it, and, although the road greatly improved since that time, yet they they say, have never been restored.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinebons cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

Relief and safety will be absolutely sure to fol-low the use of Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething. 25 cents. Avoid initations.

Notice—The Canvass for the Lake Directory is now completed. Parties who moved since our canvassers called, or intend ing any change, please report same at our of Room No. 3 Lakeside Building, corner Clark Admiss streets. DONNELLEY, GASSETTS & Le

"The brightest meteors of a starry age are Caswell's Slippery Bim Losenges for coughs.

DR. PEIRO, CONSULING Physics



HALE'S HONE HOREHOUND & TAR! The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

The Honey of the Plant Horehound soorms is SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Balm bies Balames CLEANSES and HEALS the threat air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional gredients keep the organs cool, molat, and in health action. A Cough may be fifly termed the preliminary stage of Cough analysis of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUS TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a ake this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive proof to the southing properties, when sufficing with Cross and Cough. PRICES: — 500, and SI, Large Size Oh.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New 1 IF YOU HAVE A RAGING TOOTH,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Chicago Finances Last Week.

The Produce Markets Generally Lower-Provisions More Active-Grain Quiet.

A Break in Gats-Wheat Unsettledof Produce During the Week

FINANCIAL

The noticeable features of the financial situa-ion last week in Chicago were the heavy deal-age in refunding certificates, the pressing detion last week in Chicago were the heavy dealings in refunding certificates, the pressing demand and light supply of local securities, and the diminution of transactions in Government bonds and New York Stock Exchage securities. The rise in the price of the 4 per cents brought the purchasing of 4 per cents almost to a dead stop, until Saturday, when the buying became free again as the advanced quotations. Local operators curtailed their transactions in stocks very moticeably. Prices began to seem high even to the bulls. "A bad break" was the general expectation, except with the few whose observation has taught them golden lessons about the profit of going against the crowd. When everybody talks "break," these few look out for a rice. Local municipal securities were in active demand, with an altogether inadequate supply. Cook County 5 per cents sold as high as 10234 and interest. The highest quotation for the 7s was 1134. The local brokers were all busy during the week subscribing for the 4 per cents woundly securities to a contribute of the supply. uring the week subscribing for the 4 per stunding certificates, and buying them up refunding certificates, and buying them up as street. The price bid at one time rose to for but reacted at the close to 1023. Nine-haof all the certificates sold in this city have ed into the hands of speculators and bond len. At the banks the only new feature of asines was an increased flow of currency to e country and receipts of currency from New ork. Discounts were moderate. Call rates are 507 per cent, and time rates 7@8 per cent and 8@10 for cent. Bank clearings show a gain for last week of 17 per cent over the corre-sponding week of last year.

sponding west of last year.

Atchison & Topeka earnings increased in the second week of May from \$33,233 in 1878 to \$150,500 in 1879.—a gain of \$76,208. Iron Mountain earnings for the same week increased \$12,233, while Kussas City & Northern de-

reased \$9,087.

The Boston Advertiser says it is reported in silroad circles that the New York & New Endand, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Atchion, Topeka & Santa Fe Raiiroade are arranging the details for a through line West, with head-

anarters in B ston.

Another cheap stock has been added to the Stock-Exchange list—Marietta & Cincinnati. The second preferred sold on Wednesday at 4@ 5. This road has on its 32 miles owned and leased a floating debt of \$6.000,000, four mortgages argregating \$11,000,000, and all in default, and, so it is reported, a fifth and sixth mortgage to secure the Baltimore & Obje for advances. After all this debt come three classes of stock-first preferred, \$8,100,000; second preferred, \$4,40,000; and common stock. \$1,386,000. The read is useful to the Battimore & Objo, being its counsection with the Onto & Mississippi Rullroad and the City of Cincignate.

connection with the Onto & Mississippi Rairoad and the City of Cincifinati.

Still another low-priced stock in new favor is the Boston, Hartford & Brie, and one more is the old Missouri Pacific. On Wednesday 1,000 shares of the former sold at \$1.00, and there were some transactions in the latter at 2½. The only chance of any value for old Missouri Pacific is the success of the suit to overthrow the reorganization by which Commodore Garrison shut out all the old stockholders.

Speculators in Chespeake & Ohio should note

stout all the old stockholders.

Speculators in Chespeake & Ohio should note is rumor that a number of the parties intersted in the Chespeake & Ohio Railrood are teking to obtain control of the Louisville, New Dany & Chicago Railroad, nearly three hundred miles long, without any bonded debt, and the three millions of stock. This scheme, when three millions of stock. This scheme, whe completed, leaves only a short line of eighty-eight miles from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to Big Sandy River, to secure immediate connec-tion with Chicago via Lexington and Louisville,

and gives the Chespeake & Ohio control of a road crossing all the East and West lines between St. Louis and the East, and this, too, at a nominal cost of probably \$5,000 per mile.

A new stock soon to be quoted on the Stock Exchange is that of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chiesgo Railroad. The property has been favorably passed upon by the Committee having the matter in charge. The road is a Southern extension of the Illinois Central line and the stock is said to be chiefly held by the Company and in Germany. Although in the hands of a Receiver, the interest upon its bonded debt has been faithfully paid.

and in Germany. Although in the hands of a Receiver, the interest upon its bonded debt has been faithfully paid.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Friday, were less active than they usually have been of late, but the fluctuations were notably wide in many instances. Iron Mountain firsts, Arkanass Branch, the last previous actual sale of which was at 92½, sold at 97. Denver & Rio Grande firsts were active and strong, rising from 95½ to 95½, with closing sales at 97½. Erie funded 5s advanced to 75½; St. Paul. I. & D. Extension, to 106; Morris & Essex seconds to 113½; Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1894 to 104; Cleveland & Toledo sinking-funds to 112; Central Pacific firsts to 112½; do California & Oregon Branch to 103; do San Joaquin Branch to 102½; C., C. & I. C. firsts to 75; American Dock & Improvement Company's 72 to 74; and Lake-Shore coupon firsts to 121. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts declined from 45½ to 45½; currency 6s to 21½; San Francisco seconds, class C, to 41; New Jersey Central adjustments to 102½, and Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts to 38. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols rose from 85 to 86½, while do assented declined from 61½ to 60. Kanasa Pacific land-grants, with coupon-cirtificates, declined from 118 to 117, and do trust-receipts advanced from 118 to 117, and do trust-receipts advanced from 72 to 68½, and rallied to 70; and do seconds declined from 36% to 34½, recovered to 35%, and reacted to 35.

Phil Sheridan mining stock sold Staturdsy, May 17, at 65@70.

| May 17, at 65@70. | acurus. | y, |
|--|---------------|-----|
| GOVERNMENT BONDS. | N SKU | |
| U. S. Ge of '81 107% | Aske | |
| I N new Se of 'SI on lat | 107 | |
| | 108 | 7 |
| U. S. 4 per cent coupons | 103 | Ä. |
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| Holland 40 | 401 | 10 |
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| Denmark | 27% | 1 |
| COMMERCIAL BILLS. | 27% | я |
| Sterling | 4874 | Ġ, |
| 519 | 517% | a |
| LOCAL SECURITIES. | District | |
| Chicago Municipal 7s | Asked. | ä |
| Culcard Water loss 7s. | *113% | 4 |
| Chicago Musicipal 6s | 1073 | 4 |
| Chicago Water loan 6s | *107% *104 | 1 |
| Chicago Wast Park 79 | 104% | Ŧ |
| Chicago Treasury Watrants (acrin), 98 | 105 | 1 |
| Cook County (short) 7s | 1134 | T |
| Cook County 5e | 1024 | 1 |
| City Railway (South Side) | | Ł |
| City Railway do 7 percent cents. 1754 | 10634 | E |
| Cier Bedless (Frortal Side) 120 | 125 | E |
| Chamber of Commerce, | 106% | В |
| *And interest. | 100 | 22 |
| COIN QUOTATIONS | 12 43 | id. |
| Following are Chicago quotations for coin | Nume of | |
| Tracies e | 97 | F |
| Mexican (full weight) | 8214 | |
| | 80 | 2 |
| Austrian forins (paper) | 70 | Š |
| Pive france | 30 | 8 |
| The state of the s | 19 19 1 PM | 100 |

EDWARD L. BREWSTER 104 Washington-st., UNITED STATES & PER CENT BONDS. COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,

so Wahsington-st., corner Dearborn Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Re LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Southwest corner Lafalle and Rand Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE, DOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business. IRA HOLMES, GENERAL BROKER WASHINGTON-ST.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

5 per cent Cook County Bonds for sale.
Bank Books bought and sold.
Receivers' Certificates bought.
Löans negotiated.
hest price paid for 4 per cent Befunding Cert SALTONSTALL, Chicago.

Saltonstall, KIDDER & CO.

Saltonstall, KIDDER & CO.

128 LaSalle-st. Chicago.

128 LaSalle-st. Chicago.

Stocks bought and stock BROKERS.

Stocks bought and stock BROKERS.

7. rates of Commission.

Stocks bought and stock BROKERS.

Stocks bought and stock BROKERS.

Track of our and all in formation furnished on application.

Measure Saltonstall, Kilder & Trask of our firm, as members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building. COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Private Boxes for rent at from \$5 to \$40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Hank-ing loom. COOK CO. 5 PER CENT,

MOBTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY CHARLES HENROTINS,

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago

EUGENE C. LONG, LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER No. 66 WASHINGTON-ST. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND.

127 LaSalle-st., MAS FOR SALE STOCKS AS POLLOWS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY. WEST DIVISION RAILWAY. TRADERS INSURANCE.

BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST .. Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand.
CALLED 5-20s and 10-60s purchased or exchanged at current rates.
Aiso, buy and sell COUNTY, CITY, AND
SCHOOL BONDS.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Paris,
Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

BY TELEGRAPH. State bonds dull. South Carolina no

advanced 13 per cent for old, and 10 per cent for The stock market to-day was irregular but unsettled, and the volume of business was less than for several days past. In the morning there was a fractional advance in a few cases, was towards lower prices. Late in the afternoon, when the lowest figures were reached, the
decline ranged from 1/2 to 1% per cent. In thefinal
dealings there was a slight improvement in a
portion of the list, but the market closed generally weak. Nashville, Chattanooga & St.
Louis advanced from 381/4 to 421/4, and closed at
42.

Louis advanced from 3814 to 4214, and closed at 42.

Transactions were 157,000 shares, of thich 11,000 were Eries, 18,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Wabass, 10,000 Northwestern common, 2,500 preferred, 14,000 St. Pauls, 15,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 New Jersey Central, 2,200 Delaware & Hudson, 1,100 Morris & Essex, 2,500 Michigan Central, 1,100 C., C., C. & I., 6,400 Hannibal & St. Jo common, 3,000 preferred, 5,700 Ohio & Mississippi, 1,700 Western Union, 2,000 Atlantic & Pactife Telegraph, 1,100 Pacific Mail, 2,600 Iron Mountain, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 2,300 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 3,400 Nashville, Chattenooga & St. Louis, 1,300 Louisville & Nashville, 4,800 Quicksilver, and 6,200 American District Telegraph.

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 314,0044.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 4874; sight, 4894.

The weekly bank statement is as follows:

| New 58 | Currencies 125 |
|--|--|
| New 41/40107% | to the second of |
| STO | CKS. |
| W. U. Telegraph113 | St. Paul, pfd 8014 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Mariposa 106 Mariposa, pfd 1064 Adams Kyprosa 1064 | Terre Haute, pfd. 20 |
| Adams Express 1051 | Chicago & A.ton 83 |
| Adams Express1071/2 Wells, Fargo & Co 97 | C. & Alton. prd111 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Brie, pfd | Hannibal & St. Joe 218 |
| Erie, pfd 51 | Han. & St. Joe. ufn. 4312 |
| Harlem | Canada Southern 584 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Lake Shore. 74 Illinois Central 863 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| C., C., C. & I 5136 N. J. Central 484 Rock Island | entral Pac. bonds 1102/ |
| N. J. Central 48% | nion Pac. bonds 110 |
| | |
| St. Paul 48% | . P. Sinking-F'ds.114 |
| THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T | ONDS. |
| Tennessee de, old 35% V | irginia 6s. new 35 |
| Tennessee bs. new 3012 M | incomel de |

Virginia 6s. old ... 3314 Missouri 6s..........107 SAN FRANCISCO. May 24.—Following were the elosing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha. 22 Mexican. 424
Alta 75 Northern Belle. 6
Beleher 56 Ophrir 38
Best & Belcher 18
Ovarman 9
Buillon 68 Raymond & Riy 444
California 5 System 224
Connotidat'd Virginia 7
Connotidat'd SAN PRANCISCO.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Sight exchange York, 4 premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 24.—Rollday,
Paris, May 24.—Rentes quiet.

1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 12, 447 5, 980 12, 888 7, 381 94, 975 110, 789 300, 304 32, 780 110, 789 300, 892 302, 333 443, 925 110, 681 131, 877 62, 510 50, 445 11, 416 7, 686 1, 295 7, 391 6, 581 12, 910 96, 310 87, 158 2, 900 38, 840 2, 825 12, 825 7, 839 2, 825 12, 825 7, 839 2, 825 7, 839 2, 845 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 859 24, 850 7, 8 7, 631 5, 025 5, 783 3, 617 549 124, 880 153, 490 249, 220 176, 930 3, 782 1, 219 332

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city se: 5,858 bu wheat, 10,984 bu barley; making

in this city Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 2 cars mixed, 5 cars No. 2 hard, 89 cars No. 2 spring, 128 cars No. 3 do. 32 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (280 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 2 cars yellow, 194 cars and 10,700 bu high mixed, 347 cars and 9,200 bu No. 2 corn, 13 cars rejected (557 corn); 1 car No. 1 cets, 70 cars No. 2 white, 60 cars and 13,800 bu No. 2 mixed, 20 cars rejected (151 cats); 15 cars and 1,100 bu No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected, 1 car No. 8 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total, 1,007 cars or 470,000 bu. lnspected out: 222,798 bu wheat, 264,863 bu corn, 3,419 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point dur ing the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

New York for the week ending Thursday even-

Ing inst, with comparisons:

May 22, May 15, 1879, 1878.

1878. 1879, 1878.

Flour, bris. 58, 156 40, 186 19, 500

Wheat, bu. 881, 855 808, 965 1, 050, 000

Cora bu. 566, 035 445, 745 1, 023, 000

The produce markets Saturday depended largely upon the weather. It was early reported that rain had fallen freely at many points in the West, and the first effect was a big tumble in oats, which was helped by the fact of large receipts, over 140,000 bu being reported inspected into store. The break was all the wider as the shorts for May and June had mostly filled in during Thursday and Friday. but it was not extensive enough to bring back Wednesday's quotation of 28% for May oats. The sharp advance had been duto fears of a corner joined to a wide-spread be-lief that the oat crop of the West would be a very short one. But the higher prices here and the lower freight rates set so many oats in motion towards Chicago as to make operators ink that the farmers are not afraid, and the reports of rain aided the scale in making a sharp

Corn was steadier, with a fair volume of businesss, buyers being more willing to take hold lard, tes. at the decline of the preceding day. The ship-ping movement dragged, however, the news from the seaboard not being favorable. Too much corn has recently been graded in New as "steamer" to suit our Western ship-pers; and it has surprised them, because the general report here has been to the effect that corn never inspected out of store "better" than it has done this spring. It was reported that a great deal of corn is waiting to come in, more than 9,000,000 bu being in crib along the lines of the C., B. & Q. alone. The extent of the corn deal for June is estimated at not far from 10,000,000 bu, but it is stated that

along the lines of the C., B. & Q. alone. The extent of the corn deal for June is estimated at not far from 10,000,000 bu, but it is stated that no one is short except the receivers, who expect to deliver the grain. Wheat was nervous and irregularly lower. The market did not fluctuate much till late in the session, when it broke off for July, because it was thought that a leading operator wanted to sell. The majority of those around the wheat pit seemed to be wating to see what others would do, and unable to decide which way to trade. Provisions were tame, with more free offerings of spot stuff, especially in lard, which was relatively weak. There was nothing new in barley, the trading in which is practically suspended till operators feel like trading on the new crop. Freights were quiet and nominally unchanged, at 2½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 4½c for do to Kingston. Rall freights were steady at 12½c per 100 lbs of grain to New York to 9½c for do to Baltimore.

Dry goods met with a generous demand for the time of year. Reports from the interior are to the effect that a good business is in progress, and they are confirmed by the freedom with which orders for reassortment of stocks are coming in. Prices remain exceedingly firm. The demand for staple and fancy groceries met general expectations. The country and city trade were ordering freely, and for most lines the market again displayed a firm tone. Coffees are firmer than at the beginning of the week. Sugars, rice, and teas were quoted strong. There was a quiet market for dried

week. Sugars, rice, and teas were quoted strong. There was a quiet market for dried fruits, and for raisins and prunes the quotations were lowered a trifle. Fish were fairly active and unchanged. The butter market was firm under a good local and shipping demand. Cheese was quiet, as last quoted. There was a good demand for oils, paints, and colors at former quotations. Coal was quoted at \$4.50 for Lackswanna.

Lumber was fairly active and steady. The cargo offerings sold readily, and for lackswanna.

for Lackswanna.

Lumber was fairly active and steady. The cargo offerings sold readily, and few loads were left over. At the yards dry stuff was steady, being in active request for shipment. Wool was quiet and steady. The offerings continue light, and dealers do not expect very free receipts of new wool for several days yet. The demand for hay was chiefly local, and prices were unchanged. Seeds were quoted quiet and firm. The receipts of hides continue light, and some dealers quoted the market stronger on green salted stock. Poultry was slow and easy. Green fruits were plenty and generally steady, berries being easier.

TREIGHT RATES.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly of May 23 says:

Freights, all rail, for grain from Chicago to New York have been taken this week for 100 cars at \$2,00 per ton. The latest regular published tariff rate is \$3.00 per ton of 2,000 fbs. The water rate between same ports is \$2.50 per ton of 2,000 fbs. divided, lake. 116; canal, \$1.584, besides which there is the additional charges of lake insurance and transfer and shipping charges at Buffsie to be adoed to the cost by water. which is about 40c per ton, making the cost by water chargeable to the grain \$2.00 per ton. The difference in time between the transport by rail and by water makes a difference of interest on the cost of the property carried, which is largely in favor of the rail imports.

With ten feet of water on the canal, the cost by canal from Buffale to New York could be made as small as the rate on the lakes per ton.

We may assume the above utterance to be from "one who knows." No such admission has been made here by parties interested, though outsiders have made jocular references to "40"

we have had too little:

In France, the weather the first week in May was exceedingly cold, with only a moderate rainfall. The farmers are far from being satisfied with the appearance and prospects for the crops. Wheat and rye, in development and growth, are two weeks later than usual. Harley sowing was not then completed. The meadows, low lyinc, were under water. The hay crop is expected to be of medicore quality. The wheat plant is patchy, stunted, and poorly fillered, and was more and more assuming a yellowish tinge. The type crop was not in much better condition, and all hopes were dissipated of even reaping an average crop. The position and prospects of the crops are such that the farmers are slow to deliver their reserves of old stock and demand an advance in prices, which they occasionally obtain for the finer qualification. which they occasionally obtain for the finer qua-tics of wheat, which are very scarce. Millers fi a slow sale for their flour. The following statement shows the coal-oil 1879. | 1878. | MARCH,

regions of Pennsylvania 645,655 486,788 139,363 43,909 59,137 6,427 36,311 10,709 113,837 76,575 64,953 239,092 82,900 44,032 33,134 514, 790 182, 610 41, 751 22, 912 118, 957 78, 704 26, 675 87, 445 Total, bris.... 1, 136, 188 846, 632 973, 879 PROVISIONS MOVEMENT.

The following table shows the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the the week ended May 17, 1870

| То- | Pork bris. | | Lard, lbs. | Bucon, |
|---------------------|------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|
| Liverpool | . 647 | | 1, 504, 900 | |
| London | . 560 | | 143, 200 | 103,550 |
| Glasgow | . 227 | | ******** | 632,775 |
| Bristol | | | | 468, 075 |
| Br. ports | | 50 | | |
| Antwerp | . 15 | | 856, 100 | 1, 353, 625 |
| Hamburg | . 300 | | 724,620 | |
| Bremen Rotterdam | . 21 | 11 | 540, 556 | |
| Havre | 30 | | 232, 815 | |
| Marseilles | 10 | 128 | 640, 320 | |
| Cont'l ports | 50 | 50 | 1,011,920 | |
| 8. and C. A | 122 | 20 | 425, 600 331, 583 | 190,000 |
| West Indies | 9 478 | 619 | 775, 469 | 22, 052 |
| B. Colonies | 1 304 | 250 | 26, 690 | 274,570 |
| Other countries | 37 | 8 | 30, 529 | 11,612 |
| | -01 | 9 | 00, 529 | 2, 421 |
| Total week | 5, 889 | 3 135 7 | 689 809 | 6 055 007 |
| revious week. | 5 779 | 9 850 6 | 410 438 | 10 175 101 |

Also, 2,814,375 lbs cheese, and 2,195,685 lbs

351,581 332,672 427,250 HOG PRODUCES WERE

HOG PRODUCES—Were rather dull, though with a little more doing than the previous day, and were weak in sympathy with a decline of 5c per 100 lbs is the best of the sympathy with a decline of 5c per 100 lbs in live hogs, the receipts of which during the past week have been much larger than was generally expected. There was not much change in the quotations from other points; packers wer offering product more freely, especially spot lard which was relatively heavy.

The following is a detailed statement of the shipments of provisions from this city for the week,

1878-"79. Week end- Since Nov. 1, 1878. 4,578 183,339 23,618 377,145 199,904 o take hold
The ship—
The ship—
sard, other pkgs.
Hams, bris.
Hams, bris.
Hams, pos.
Hams, pos.
Hams, other pkgs.
Sides, bris.
Sides, bris.
Sides, bris.
Sides, bris.
Sides, bris.
Sides, pos.
Sides, pos.
Sides, pos.
Sides, pos.
Shoulders, bris.
Shoulders, bris.
Shoulders, pris.
Shoulders, pris. 5, 808 123, 806 123, 806 131, 421 77, 895 9, 360 992, 529 1, 305 449, 978 16, 979 3, 566 427, 158 93, 141 7, 783 418 413, 308 13, 078 2, 558 7,991 624 68 15,343 3,294 429 25 12,210 174 40

Total gross w't, lbe— Lard. 9, 593, 828 159, 405, 359 154, 298, 828 Hams. 4, 472, 414 128, 967, 055 106, 388, 499 Sides. 5, 732, 178 311, 526, 284 283, 356, 944 Shoulders. 2, 350, 158 64, 344, 728 50, 380, 483

Loose part cured \$3.47½ \$4.50 \$4.57½ \$4.70
Boxed 3.60 4.65 4.72½ 4.85
June, boxed 3.62½ 4.67½ 4.75
July, boxed 3.72½ 4.77½ 4.83 July, boxed ... | 3.72% | 4.77% | 4.85 | 4.97% |
Long clears quoted at \$4.47%@4.50 | loose, and \$4.62% boxed; Cumberlands, \$4.75@4.87% boxed; long-cut hams, 7%@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 7%@ 7%c for 16 to 15 | b average; green hams, 6%@7c for same averages; green shoulders, 3%@3%c. Bacon quoted at 4%@4%c for shoulders, 5%@5%c for short clears, 5%@5%c for short ribs, 5%@5%c for short clears, 5%@5%c for short slear, 5%@5%c for slear,

71.000 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 7,000 bu winter by sample at \$1,01@1.05; 400 bu do (No. 3) at 84c; 800 be mixed at \$1.00; and 60 tons accessings at \$16.00@19.00 per ton.

OORN—Was rather dull and lower, but steadler. The market for June delivery declined %c from the latest prices of Friday, while spot was not so weak. The British markets and New York were applied and land our specials ware again large, but

damp weather in the country, probably caused the easier feeling at other points, above noted, and these brought out free sellers here for future, while there were not many buyers, as the aborts are said to be chiefly those who have corn coming in from the country to meet their sales. June opened at 35½C, and declined to 35½C, closing with 35½C bid. July sold at 38½@35%C. August at 37½@37%C, and May was quotee at 35½@35%C, all closing rather firm at the inside. September sold at 37½@38C. Spot sales were reported of 65,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly high mixed, at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly sold high mixed at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly high mixed, at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly sold high mixed at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly high mixed, at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly sold high mixed at 35½@35%C; 82,000 bu do, chiefly sold high mixed high

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 1, 750 bris at \$9.75 for July.
Short ribs—100, 000 lbs at \$4.75 for August. Wheat
—230, 000 bn at \$1.02%@1.02% for June. \$1.01
@1.01% for July, and 95% for August. Corn—
310, 000 bn at \$5%@336 for June, \$8%@@36% e
for July, and 37% of for August.

LATER.

In the afternoon a sale of full corn was reported.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady. Some orders for car-loads are coming in, but dealers de not expect a very big trade this month and next, though the low freights would seem to be a powerful inducement for Rastern parties to purchase. The indications now are that less corn will be planted in the West than last year:

Green hurl.
Red-tipped hurl
fine green, with hurl to work it
tod-tipped do... ed do..... BUTTER—Dealers in this staple reported a con-tinued liberal demand, and the prevalent feeling

timed floers demand, and the prevalent feeling seemed firm, none showing a disposition to sande former prices. Receipts are liberal, but not in excess of the wants of the trade. We quote: Prices were firmly supp

CHRESE—The market had no specially new exporters were doing something, but aside from that the movement was of diminutive proportions. Receipts are liberal and stocks are accumulating.

George's coddsh, per 100 lbs. 4.756 5.00
Bank cod, per 100 lbs. 3.506 3.75
Compressed cod. 6
Dressed cod. 6.25
Labrador herring, split, bris. 5.758 6.00
Labrador herring, round, bris. 5.758 6.00
Labrador herring, round, 4-bris. 3.50
Holland herring 1.256 1.30
Smoked halibut. 200 32
California salmon, bris. 13.00
California salmon, 4-bris. 13.00
California salmon, 4-bris. 6.75
FRUITS AND NUTE—in this market there was little change. Trade remains sizek, the demand for the most part being confined to the most staple articles to meet the current wants of the country trade. Malaga raisins and prunes were weak, and slightly lower quotations were given. For most other lines the market was steady:

Dates. 5.60

11 612

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. Sheep. 28, 515 785 24, 514 397 383 30, 551 662 21,000 164 162, 686 2,607 117, 850 5,078 48,051 3,660 70,059 3,110 119,793 3,562

Thursday. 2, 041 5,061 106
Friday. 2, 041 5,061 106
Friday. 5,783 7,631 106
Friday. 5,783 7,631 106

Total 14,926 30,787 346
Last week. 18,973 34,770 1,773
CATTLE-Notwithstanding the very liberal character of the supply and the not particularly favorable position of the Eastern markets, the advanced prices established during the previous week have been most thoroughly sustained for all grades above common, and the change in values of the low grades scarcely amounted to a quotable decline. From the opening to the close of the week the shipping demand was active, and a firm tone pervaded the market throughout. There was a more than usually large attendance of buyers, and, as the bursting of the Eveners ring has placed all on an equal footing so far as freight-rates are concerned, the competition was active and healthy. The inquiry, as for some time previous, ran chiefly to light and medium weights, though under a somewhat freer export demand heavy catile during the past few days have been doing a little better. Prices of common and poor qualities, such as are sought by the local trade, have also been well asstained, but the receipts of that class are now on the increase, and the market bas an undertone of weakness which may be expected to soon develop into a sharp decline. Within the past few days several droves of Texas through cattle have arrived, and the ensuing week bids fair to see the number materially increased. Stockers remain dail, there being for that class very little inquiry from any source. Thritty young droves averaging from 900 to 950 lbs sold at 33,253,65, and poorer grades at \$2,503,30.

Saturday's market was fairly active and firm for fat cattle, but. under a pretty liberal run of Texas and thin still-fed cattle, prices of common goods were weak and unsettled. We give the following as the closing

as the closing

GUOTATIONS.

Extra Besves—Graded steers, weighing
1, 400 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 280 to 1, 450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers,
weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 lbs.

Sedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh,
weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs.

Steeling Stock—Poorto common steers
and common to choose cows, for city
slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 050 lbs 2, 6564.10

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing
700 to 1, 050 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, bulls, and scalaway steers.

2, 00%2, 50

HOGS—In this branch of the live-stock market
the past week was a rather remarkable one. For
the time of year the receipts were large beyond all
precedent. In comparison with the same week
hat year they show as increase of 45, 000, while
iney were more than three times as large as for the
corresponding week of 1877. So arread, however,
was the demand that the market was at no time sericously depressed, and the close of the week found
prices scarcely the store than 4 the close of the

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
KANSAS CITY, May 24.—The Price

ports: — Receipts, 183; shipments, 205; steady; native shippers, \$4.00@4.75; native stocken and feeders, \$2.50@4.10; native cows, \$2.25@3.60.
Hoge—Receipts, 1, 264; shipments, \$ enc. ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 24.—Cattle—Dull; supply and demand very light, and little doing; receiving 200; shipments, 800.

Hoss-Active but lower; rough heavy, 33.103
3.25; Yorks to Baltimores, 33.3063.40; smooth heavy, 33.4063.50; receipts, 2,900; anipments, 2.300. SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; re hipments, none.

Ornorswart, May 24.—Hoss—Demand fair market firm; common packing, \$3.5003.5; butchers', \$3.5003.65; receipts, 1,700; ments, 1,381. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, May 24. — Hoss—Steady at 21. 3 @3.55; receipta, 1,800; shipmenta, 800.

LUMBER. The cargo market was fairly active Saturday as steady. The offering were fair, and ten or twent loads were disposed of early, leaving but few many sold at the close of the day. Following are the

 sold at the close of the day.
 Following are to quotations of lumber affoat:

 Choice dry strips and boards.
 312.50

 Choice green strips and boards.
 11.50

 Common inch, dry.
 9.00

 Medium inch, dry.
 10.00

 Fair strips and boards, green.
 9.00

 Common inch, green.
 8.00

 Common inch, green.
 6.50

 Piece-stuff, green.
 1.15

 Lath, inside, green.
 1.15

 Lath, inside, green.
 1.15

 Shingles, No. 1
 65

 Sales: Cargo schr L. A. Burton.
 100

Sales: Cargo schr L. A. Burton, from Manistes, 200, 000 ft piece stuff at \$6.62%.

Cargo schr Kewannee, from Manistee, 90,000 ft piece stuff at \$5.62%, mill tally, and 275,000 late \$1.15.

at \$1.15.
Cargo schr W. Loutlet, from Ludington, 180,000 ft piece stuff at \$6.62%.
Cargo schr Stronach, from Manistee, 1,450,000 sawed A shingles, W. W. Chapin brand, at \$1.75.
The yard market was steady, the demand continuing fair. Dry fencing is held firmly by some dealers, who report the stock to be rather light at many yards. many yards.
Third clear, 1402 in...
Third clear, inch...
First and clear dressed siding...

uli boards.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Livzaroot, May 24-1 p. m. -Special-Wheat-There is not much doing; no demand except for consumption. Country markets are quiet. Com duli. Flour steady; extra State, 11s 2d. Wasai-Red winter, 9s 2d; No. 3 spring, 1d lower, at 7s 6d; No. 2 spring, 8s 6d; California steady. Con-4s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dul. Provisions steady. Lard, 32s 6d. Bacon—L.C., 26s; S. C., 26s 3d. Western prime mess pork,

26s; S. C., 26s 3d. Western prime 47s 6d.

London, May 24.—Liverpool—Wheat slow; No. 2 and No. 1 California, 20@0s 6d; No. 3 and No. 2 spring, 7s 6d@7s 8d. Cargoes off cost—Wheat quiet. Corn quieter; fair average America mixed, 24s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat clow.

Liverpool. May 24.—Cotton—Plat and impular at 6 11-18d; sales, 5,000 bales; specialists and export, 2,000; American, 4,000.

Antwerp, May 24.—Petholeum—20%4.

lar at 6 11-16d; sales. 5,000 bales; specialise and export, 2,000; American, 4,000.

ANTWERP, May 24.—PREMOLEUR—2044.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Corron—Market full of tregular at 13@13%c; futures steady; May, R. Sc; June, 12,98c; July, 13.17c; August, 13.30c; by tember, 13.08c; October, 12.04c.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 10,000 bris; supt State and Western, \$2.25@3.75; common to god extra, \$3.65@3.85; good to choice, \$3.2024.59; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Odio, \$4.00 bris; or feed of the wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Odio, \$4.00 bris; or feed of the wheat firmer; receipts, 38d, 000 bris; or feed of the white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Odio, \$4.00 bris; or feed of the white wheat firmer; receipts, 38d, 000 bris; or feed of the white fill 10% (a).10% (a

PHILADELPHIA
Perladely at . May 24. Flours
orn supers. \$4.20; Minnesots ert
grades, \$4.30; do medium to good
Obio do fair and good, \$5.25@5.5
\$5.75@6.00. Rye flour firm.
Grain—Whest steady and firm;
\$1.16%; No. 2 ambér, \$1.14; extra v
\$1.16%; No. 2 red. \$1.11@1.13.
Heilied; rejected on track, 28@56
steamer do, 38@40c. Oats steady
ern, \$3%@344c; fair and good Ohi
35%c: Western do, 35%@36%c.
Provisions—Meas pork, \$10.
Hams—Smoked, \$8.50@10.00; ja.
\$50. Lard—Western, \$0.25@6.6
Buylia—Steady: creamery extra
York State and Bradford County, Y
17c; Western Reserve extras, 12
to choice, 9@11c.
Eages—Firm: Western, 12%@13c.
CHESSE—Firm: Western, 12%@13c.
CHESSE—Firm: Western full crea
Pernolenys—Steady: refuned, \$2.20
WHINET—Market dull; Western,
RECKIPTS—Flour, 1, 200 bris; whcorn, 113, 000 bri; oats, 10,000 bris; wh-PHILADELPHIA

\$1.13 cash; \$1.11% June; \$1.05@: @1.02 August; No. 3 do, \$1.09%. @1.03 August; No. 2 mixed, 35@34% 381%c June; 35%@35%c July; 370 Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30@ July. Rye higher at 50@50%c. miyarged.

WHISKT—Steady at \$1.03.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$10.5,00 bnd. Bulk meats quiet; car 4.624/04.70. outside delivered.
Ind unchanged; clear ribs, \$5.15;
RESELTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; whorn, 40,000 ba; oats, 9,000 bu; r

NEW ORLEANS New ORLEANS, May 24.—Flowesk; Superfine, 34.00; XX, 34.56 66.21½; high grades, \$6.25@6.37 Grans—Oats active, firm, and 40@41c.

GROCKERS Sugar — Demand firm; common to good common, 5; fully fair, 5%@6/c; prime to chy yellow clarified, 6/2@7%c. Mois firm. Bloc quiet and weak.

HAY—Demand fair and prices quoted at \$18.00@19.00; choice, LARD—Jobbing, ordinary to prim CORN-MRAL—Higher at \$2.50@2. Provisions—Pork firmer; new, Bulk meats—Market casier; should packed, 33, 624/@3, 70; very faw a little demand for them; clear rib, Hacon firmer; shoulders, 4%c; clear Brans—Dull and unsettled; 77%c Winexy—Market dull; Western 21.10.

CINCINNATE and lower at 124c.
Frour-Steady and unchanged.
Grain-Wheat steady, with good \$1.0561.10. Corn strong at 39 Good demand at full prices; 35%0 but firm at 56%0.57c. Barley firm Provisions-Pork quiet but firm a scarce and firm; current make, 36.0 steady and firm; shoulders quiet ribs sold at \$4.57%06.60; should be \$1.25%06.37%.
Whiser-Steady and unchanged.
Linared Oil-Steady at 63c. LOUISVILLE

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., May 24.—Graix—frm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.08
\$1.114; amber Michigan, cash, \$1.114; amber Michigan, cash, \$1.114; Juny, \$1.084; asked; \$1.
red, Wabash, cash, \$1.124; Juny amber Western, \$1.134; No. 2
\$1.154. Corn dull and arm; his No. 2 cash and May, 384c; June 384c; damaged, \$546. Oats nom Receives—Wheat, 16,000 bn; o Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bn; o

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL

KANSAS CIT

Special Disputat to The 2

KANSAS CITY

Special Disputat to The 2

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—T

Reports: Grain-Whest—Receipts

ments, 3, 065; easier; No. 2 cas

31. 06. Corp—Receipts, 100, 746

24, 482; weaker; No. 2 cash, 31

DETBOIT.

DETBOIT.

DETBOIT.

DETBOIT.

DETBOIT.

DETBOIT.

DETBOIT.

Special Strin, 31.

Shina, 51. 06 assed; May, 51.

Shina, 51. 0

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO.

Ary May 24. - Grain1 hard Duluth spring. \$1.14; N
\$1.10; No. 5 Toledo, 40c. PEORIA. III. May 24 - High nominal at \$1.02

Sr. Louis. Mo., May 24.—
lower; mideling, 12%c; low mide ordinary, 11%c; cales, none; resements, 640; stock, 10,000.

Manning, Tana., May 24.—Creeipts, 81; chipments, 703; stock, 10,000.

So: spinners middling, 12%c.
May Onesams, La., May 24.—Creeipts, 81; chipments, 12%c. low does a control of the contro

Corn-Western dull and lower; Western spot, 41c; May, 434@44c; June, 434c; 84c; August, 444c, Oats-Good inquiry a; Pennsylvanis, 34@30c; Western white, 35 day about everything perived, but the close of 7,000 hogs left over ungogs gave pretty general general the reraiser patking at little more than arrany's receipts were looked for, and sellers aiming prices; indeed lower than for the day lifted prices there was \$3.35\\\3.35\\\3.45\\\0.56\\0.75\\ Unchanged.

raioxs—Dull; nominally unchanged.

raioxs—Dull; nominally unchanged.

raioxs—Dull; nominally nochoice Western
macked, 14@16c; factory, 11@13c.

- A shade frome at 11%@12c.

roinetu—Quiet and nominally firmer; crude,

roic roined, 8%68%; firmer

roic roined, 8%68%; firmer

see and quiet; Rio cargoes, 10%@

roic roined, 8%68%; firmer SHORT Dull at \$1.06.

SHORT Dull at \$1.06.

SHORT TO Liverpool per steam quiet; cotSHORT Flour. 2, 019 orls; wheat, 44, 500 bu;
65, 800 bu; cats, 2, 300 bu; rye, 400 bu.

MEMBERS Wheat, 99,000 bu; corn, 122, 380

small demand and in very a some little inquiry on a qualities, and a moder-butchers. We quote poor \$2.75@5.00 per 100 lbs. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 24.—Flourn—Quiet; Westmers. \$4.20; Minnesota extra family. low
mees. \$4.30; do medium to good, \$6.50@4.75;
mis 60. fair and good, \$5.25@5.50; Illinois do,
\$75@6.00. Rye flour firm.

GRAUN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 amber,
1.16%; No. 2 amber, \$1.14; extra white Michigan,
1.14%; No. 2 red. \$1.11@1.13. Corn—Demand
1.14%; No. 2 red. \$1.11@1.13. Corn—Demand

5 The Tribun -The Price Current re-

on, from Manistee

tally, and 275, 000 lath

from Ludington, 180,000

Chapin brand, at \$1.75. steady, the demand con-ng is held firmly by some stock to be rather light at

\$27,000,28,00 25,00 15,50 15,50 11,5

LEGRAPH.

ng; no demand except for markets are quiet. Corn tra State, 11s 2d. Wheat—

3 spring, 1d lower, at 7s; California steady. Corn

ast—Wheat and corn dull. rd, 32s 6d. Bacon—L. C., Western prime mesa pork,

-LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow; raia, .9s@9s 6d; No. 3 and 7s 8d. Cargoes off coast—eter; fair average American so no passage—Wheat slow.—COTTON—Flat and irregu-5,000 bales; speculation serican, 4,000.
PETHOLEUR—20%d.

YORK.

—Corron—Market dull and futures steady; May, 12. 95c; 17c; August, 13.30c; Sep-

receipts, 10,000 bris; super .25@3.75; common to good od to choice, \$3.90@4.50; 55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.00 90@6.00; Minnesota patent

r: receipts, 388,000 bu: re; No. 3 do, 93@95c; No. 2 deed do, 84@91c; ungraded 94; No. 3 do, 81.08.13; 74; No. 1 do, \$1.18; nn-(\$1.13; No. 2 do, 1.114; 1.32, 1334. Rys firmer; cy-Market duil. Maltary; receipts, 300,000 bu steamer, 434:444c; No. 2 festern, 46c. Outs in fat 500 bu; No. 3 white, 356 9/5c mixed Western, 34/54

ings, 204c. quiet and unchanged; Ri job lots, 103/015/c. Sarx-thining, 6%/06/4c. Molasse , Rice firm. inited, 74%/075c; crade, 6%

but firm. 12c. soles, Buenes Ayres, and iddles and heavy weights,

with an active demand; do-; builed, 17@34c; unwashed,

uiet; mess, \$9.00; new, Beef steady. Cut mests blear middles, \$5.00; short brately active; prime steam,

estern. 5@18%c.
il at \$1.044\@1.05.
red copper active; new
—Russia sheeting quiet but
vy at 19@22\c; American
9c; bar unchanged; refined
. 16\c 0.18c.
inch. \$3.75\@4.58.

WAUKEE.

May 24.—The following are pments at this point of the the week ending May 24, as

1879. 1878. 45,785 46,108 501,603 48,190 58,400 49,190 85,570 114,050 5,900 35,361 30,703 29,960

EIGN.

1.14; No. 2 red. \$1.11@1.13. Corn—Demand limited; rejected on track, 28@38c, as to quality; stanuer do, 38@40c. Oats steady; mixed Western 83%@34c; fair and good Ohio white, 85@35%; Western do, 35%@365%; \$10.37%@10.62%. PROVISIONS—Ness pork, \$10.37%@10.62%. Runn—Smoked, \$8.50@10.00; pickled, \$7.25@8.50. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTKER—Steady; creamery extras, 18@19c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 15@17c; Western Reserve extras, 12@14c; do good to choice, 9&11c. -CATTLE-Duil; supply

Inc. Western Reserve extras, 12@14c; do good to choice, 9@11c.

E60s Firm; Western, 12%@13c.

CHESS-Firm; Western rull cream, 7@7%c.

Pernoleus—Steady; refined, 8%c; crude, 7%c.

WHISK-Market dull; Western, \$1.05.

E80surg-Flour, 1, 200 bris; wheat, 34, 000 bu; corn, 113, 000 bu; osts, 10, 000 bu; rye, 21, 000 bu. APOLIS. ST. LOUIS. May 24. -FLOUR-Firm and un-

fairly active Saturday and sere fair. and ten or twelve early, leaving but few un-day. Following are the GRAD-Whest active and lower; No. 2 red fall, Galls—Whest active and lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.13 cash; \$1.114, June; \$1.05@1.04 July; \$1.03 cash; \$1.00\cdots. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 35@34\cdots cash; 34\cdots 3\cdots 51\cdots 52\cdots 52\cd

PHILADELPHIA.

Minard Standy at \$1.03.

Winard Standy at \$1.03.

Porthods Pork quiet at \$10.00. Lard dull;

00 bid. Bulk meats quiet; car lots clear ribs,

629/24.70. outside delivered. Bacon quiet

d mchanged; clear ribs, \$5.15; clear, \$5.40.

Recurre Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 15,000 bu;

ra, 40,000 bn; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barler, none.
Surginary-Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 4,000 bu; on 23,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; bar-

NEW ORLEANS. New Onlmans, May 24. - Flous-Quiet and sal: superfine, \$4.00; XX, \$4.50; XXX, \$5.00 66.21%; high grades, \$6.25@6.37%. Grans-Oats setive, firm, and higher; choice, GROUNTES-Sugar-Demand fair and market

GROCKERS-Sugar-Demand fair and market frm; common to good common, 5%@5%c; fair to fully fair, 5%@6%c; prime to choice, 6%@6%c; reliow clarified, 6%@7%c. Moinseses active and frm. Rice quiet and weak.

HAT-Demand fair and prices higher; prime quoted at \$18,00@19.00; choice, \$20,00@22.00.

LAND-Jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11%@16c.

CONN-MARI-Higher at \$2,50@2.00.

PROVISIONS-PORK firmer; new, \$10,50@10.75.

Bulk meate-Market easier; shoulders, loose, 3%c; packed, \$3,62%g3.70; very few sides on hand; little demand for them; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5%c.

Bacon firmer; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%@5%c.

Bake-Dull and unsettled; 77%c.

WHENT-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

CINCINNATL CINCIENATE O., May 24. - Corros Unsett Flour-Steady and unchanged. Grain-Whest steady, with good demand; red,

Gnars—Whest steady, with good demand; red, \$1.0561.10. Corn strong at 39041c. Outs—Good demand at full prices; 35½@38c. Rve quiet but firm at 55½@57c. Barley firm and unchanged. Provisions—Pork quiet but firm at \$10.00. Lard scarpe and firm; current make, \$8.05. Bulk meats steady and firm; shoulders quiet at \$3.50; short ribe sold at \$4.57½@4.60; short clear, \$4.80. Bacofn—Demand fair and market firm at \$4.00@4.12½ and \$5.12½@5.37½.

WHEREY—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.01. Butters—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 62c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Corron-Steady at 13c. Plous Quiet but firm.
GRAIN-Wheat steady; red and amber, \$1.00@
1.05. Corn steady, with good demand; white,
41c; mixed, 30c. Oats steady; white, 33c; mixed, 31c. Rye quiet at 56c.

Provisions—Pork quiet but steady at \$10.75. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.50; do keg, \$8.50. Bulkments steady; shoulders, 3%@3%c; clear rib, 4%@35c. Bacon furmer; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 4%@5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 8%@94c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., May 24.—Grain—Wheat dull and firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.08\(\); extra white, \$1.11\(\); amber Michigan, cash, \$1.11\(\); May, \$1.11\(\); amber Michigan, cash, \$1.11\(\); May, \$1.11\(\); June, \$1.08\(\) asked; \$1.06 bid; No. 2 red, Wabash, cash, \$1.12\(\); June, \$1.09\(\) bid; amber Western, \$1.13\(\); No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.15\(\), Corn dull and firm; high-mixed, 39\(\); c; No. 2 cash and May, 30\(\); C; June, \$8\(\); c; July, 38\(\); damaged, \$5\(\); C. Oats nominal. Recurre—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, \$3,000 bu. Shipher Strawbert, 25,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., May 24.—Grain—Wheat neglected; No. 1 Duluth at \$1.08 in store. Corn dull; 16.000 bu sample at 40½@40½c. Oats, scarce and firm; sales, 32,000 bu No. 2 to arrive at 33½@34c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Fariours—Canal at unchanged rates. Rallroad unchanged, RCENTS—Flour, 200 bris; wheat, 188,000 bu. Suipharst—Railroad—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 40,189 bs. Canal—Wheat, 194,250 bu; corn, 198,000 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., May 24.—Flours—Steady; prices mchanged.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 470.

8%c. Oats frm; No. 1 and extra white, 42044c; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, 17%38%c. Rec. 32065c.

Recentre—Float, 81,000 bris; corn, 49,000 ba; wheat, 5,500 bu.

Shithmans—Float, 665 bris.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—The Price Current reports: Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 7, 842 bn; shipmens, 2, 065; easier; No. 2 cash, \$1,06; May, \$1.06. Corh—Receipts, 100,749 bu; shipments, 24,482; weaker; No. 2 cash, 31½c; May, 31½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

State—Wheat dull; extra, \$1.07 bid; No. 1

shita, \$1.06 assed; May, \$1.06 asked; June,
\$1.06; July, \$1.06; milling, \$1.03% asked; amber, \$1.08

Beccipts—Wheat, 47, 765 bu; shipmenn, 49, 122 bu.

INDIANAPOLIB.

INDIANAPOLIB.

INDIANAPOLIB. May 24.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet;
No. 2 red, \$1.07%@1.08%. Corn quiet at 36@
20%c. Oats ingher; 32@35c.

PROVISIONA—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c;
dex, 4%c lard, 6%@6%c. Hams, 8%@8%c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEG

Sr. Louis. Mo., May 24.—Corrox—Dull and lower; middling. 12%c; low midaling. 12%c; good stinary, 11%c; sales, none; receipts, 425; shipmins, 640; stock, 10,000.

Maurin, Tenn., May 24.—Corrox—Quiet; receipts, 81; shipments, 703; stock, 19,163 sales, 50; spinners middling, 12%c; alex Obligans, 1a., May 24.—Corrox—Irregular, middling, 12%c; low do, 12%c; net rempts, 340; grove, 600; sales, 300; stock, 59,000.

On Cirr. Pa., May 24. Parmongue—Market baned active, with 75c bid, advanced to 76%c, subside to 74%c, at which price it closed. Shipside, 52,000, averaging 37,000; transactions, 10,000.

DRY GOODS. New York, May 24.—Cotton and woolens in steady demand by package buyers, and prices very firm. Agents making large deliveries of wool flannels. Additional makes of brown and bleached cottons advanced by agents. Prints and ringhams remain quiet, but lawns are in steady demand. Foreign goods dull, but eilks more firmly held.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 24.—Spirits of Tunesting Steady at 254c. MORE BULLDOZING.

Why the Colored People Are Fleeing from
the South.

Kosciusko (Miss.) Osniral Star.

Wednesday night last week at 1 b'clock five or
six armed men visited the plantation of Messra.

John and Dick Cross, in the northwestern porsix armed men visited the plantation of Messra. John and Dick Cross, in the northwestern portion of this county, and knocked at the door of a colored man by the name of George Love. They demanded that he open the door, which for some time he refused to do. They threatened to burn the house down, and thereupon the door was opened. Two of the men then walked into the house, put their guns to George's head, and ordered him to walk out with them. He, of course, compiled, but had only gone a short distance when he broke and ran off at as rapid a rate as his lers could carry him. Two shots were fired at him as he ran, one of which took effect in his right shoulder and grazed his right shoulder and grazed his right side. George secreted himself in a plum-bush thicket, and thus escaped them, the night being quite dark. He says that he recognized the two men who entered his house as James Seais and Elijah Woods, the two men who were up a fortuight ago on a charge of firing at and terrorizing negroes on the same place, and hunting for Mr. Joe Cross. The others being out in the dark. George says he could not recognize them. On Friday night Seais and Woods were brought to town under arrest, and Saturday they were arraigned before a Justice's Court, but on account of absent witnesses the case was continued until yesterday. On Saturday night eight arraed men again visited the same place, and fired off their guns, to the terror of the negroes. On Tuesday night the fine dwelling on the place was fired about 1 o'clock, and entirely consumed. The Messrs. Cross and a friend were sleeping fin an outhouse near by, and saw about six men walking off, the flames lighting up the woods for a considerable distance. They were not near enough to fire upon them with certainty, and so they escaped. The lawless acts that are being perpetrated in the northwestern part of this county are highly criminal, subversive of peace, security, and prosperity, and should be stamped out with the full weight of the law, by whomsoever committed. What kind o

HUMOR. The combing man-The hair-dresser.

Latest intelligence—The thought of what Grass gets its dew-about the only thing in this world that does.

Neither the lightning nor the blind mule respects distinctions of worldly rank.

A prima-donna is naturally a timid creature, r her art is always in her throat.-Puck. Doctors may differ as to the nature of a ease, and yet agree as to the price of a visit. A white-capped breaker-A male cook who andles carthenware with destructive careless

Reumatism is frequently the result of an over-lose of moisture; in other words, to be caught n a pouring rain often insures a roaring pain. Jeanette—"Ma, are you going to give me another piece of pie?" Ma—"What do you want to know for?" Jeanette—"Because if you ain't, I want to eat this piece alowly." The Buffalo Express says that Leadville is so named because of the lead inadvertently carried away by persons who go there and get too saucy. Sometimes they get so heavily loaded that they can't get away at all.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Demo-erat tells this story: "An Irishman, upon his arrival in the United States, noting the great number of military titles, exclaimed, 'What a divil of a battle has been fought near here, where all the privates were kilt.'"

where all the privates were kilt."

"Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madam?" asked the minister as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity!" said she "Well, yes, I reckon I has. I was struck by lightning last summer and hove out of the window, but it didn't seem to do me no sort of good."

Scene (group of medical students animatedly discussing the difficulties of diagnosis): Young doctor attached to the service of a hospital: "I am never at fault. I discover the nature of the complaints of all my patients, without exception." "After the autopsy," murmured an old college companion who knew him well.

old college companion who knew him well.

The force of example: (This is the second time that Madge has pricked her finger—the first time it bled so much that mamma felt quite faint, and had to drink a glass of aberry; now it's Jack's turn). Mamma—"Well, what's the matter with you, Jack'" Jack—"Oh! I feel rather faint, that's all. Is there such a thing as a bun in the house?"—Punch.

Miss McFlimsey's dog is dead. In the midst of his morning's bath, while covered with lather, he broke away and ran into the street; and immediately the people began to ascend lampposts and trees, and flually a policeman came along and shot the animal, and all the papers chronicled the first mad-oog scare of the season.—Boston Post.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

The notorious depredator, Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years cluded the most accomplished and skillful detectives, has been caught at last in Buffalo, N. Y. For further particulars ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, admitted to be the best remedy for catarrh yet compounded. Love by the Ears.

Love by the Ears.

Cincinnati Gassis.

A bandsome young man in Rome was surprised in the street by receiving a sounding box on his ears from a pretty young woman whom he had never seen before. Presently she found that she was boxing the wrong man's ears. She blushed and apologized so successfully that the young man was interested, and resolved to see her again. He came, he saw; she was a shongir—in American a saleslady; he loved, and offered to throw in his hand with his heart.

If we were to leave the history at this point, the moral effect would be bad. All sorts of girls would be boxing all sorts of young men's ears in the street. The present practice of clipping the hair, which gives to some young men's ears great projection, would make them peculiarly susceptible to this love-making. Handsome young men would need to wear thickly-padded ear-snufflers in the street. Girls would travel on their muscle instead of prattle. But the history has a tragical ending which may prevent this from becoming the fashion. The girl said she was engaged, and the young man tried to forget the impression. At length and a child, which she asked him to care for, which he did by placing it in a Charity Asylum, and challenging and crippling the seducer. This tragic sequel may prevent from spreading this method of impressing the susceptibilities of young men, or may limit the practice to those that have such legacies to bequeath.

COTTON.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—Cotton—Dull and wee; middling, 12%c; low middling, 12%c; good sinsty, 11%c; sales, none; receipts, 425; ship-ment, 640; stock, 10,000.

Mannus, Tean., May 24.—Cotton—Quiet; receipts, 425; ship-ment, Tean., May 24.—Cotton—Irregular middling, 12%c.

A singular story comes from the Maine State Prison. James A. Lowell was convicted in 1878, at Lowistown, of the murder of his wife, Lizzie, woods. Lowell was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in middling, 12%c. low do. 12%c; net receipts and the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in middling, 12%c. low do. 12%c; net receipts a summand spalding, and that she does not of a man named Spalding, and that she does not of a man named Spalding, and that she does not of a circus.

PETROLEUM.

On Cott, Pa., May 24.—Petroleum—Market man and the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for his. It is now ascertained that Mrs. Lowell is living in Saginaw, Mich., as the wife of a man named Spalding, and that she does not of a circus.

PETROLEUM.

On Cott, Pa., May 24.—Petroleum—Market man and the state of a circus.

PETROLEUM.

On Cott, Pa., May 24.—Petroleum—Market man and the state of incorporation in New York City last week,—the incorporation in New York City last week.—the incorporation i

SPRINGETELD.

The Senate Briefly Engaged on the Tramp-Nuisance Bill.

While the House Succeeds in Moving a Few Bills Forward.

tra Penitentiary Appropriation.

They Threaten an Injunction if Its Payment Is Attempted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—Present, Republicans—Artley, Bash, Bent, Davis, Dement, Fosdick, Fuller, Hamilton, Hunt, Johnson, Kuykendall, Lewis, Marshall, Mayborne, McClellan, Munu, Parkinson, Talliaferro, Whiting,—19.

Democrats—Brink, Cheaney, Lee, Mayfield, McDowell, Merritt, Neece, Shutt, Southworth, Wilson.—10.

McDowell, Merritt, Resce, Shutt, Courts, Wilson,—10.

The following bills, on a second reading, were ordered engrossed for a third reading:

House Bill 625, providing for labor on streets and sileys of cities and villages.

House Bill 639, amending insurance law with reference to inland companies.

House Bill 639, restraining persons not attorage area tiging in Justices' Courts.

neys from practicing in Justices' Courts.

House Bill 599, amending act to revise law in relation to township organization,
Senate Bill 480, to prohibit treating to intoxisating liquors; making it a finable offense to

At this juncture Senator Talliaferro said that in his absence a purely party vote had been taken yesterday, and he now desired to record his vote. On the Military bill he voted aye. The vote, since it did not change the result, was recorded by consent. THE TRAMP BILL

awakened the first discussion of the morning. Senator Bent had a letter read as representing his sentiments in favor of the bill.

Senatod Artley moved the recommitting of the bill to the Committee on Labor and Manu-

factures. Senator Merritt opposed the recommittal of the bill, and said he would so amoud it as to exempt these fellows from Jerusalem. It was heir right to tramp. Senator Fuller thought the present law, if en

forced, all sufficient to meet the tramp ques-tion. He said the present law had been declared unconstitutional by one Judge in Chicago; but other Judges had recognized its constitutionality.
Senator Bash wanted the bill ordered to r

third reading and passed. He said that the suburbs of Chicago were so cursed by the presence of tramps that citizens were DESERTING SUBURBAN HOMES

and moving into the city.

Senator Whiting thought there ought to be a tramp law that would encourage tramping,—tramping in a wheel that would in turn move machinery, and thus make useful their tramping. He favored the bill, but thought its provisions not as full as they ought to be.

Senator Lee said we had laws, which if availed of were all sufficient, and cited the means adopted by the City of Peoria to rid itself of adopted by the City of Peoria to rid itself of tramps by city ordinance prepared in accordance with prevailing law. It had worked splendidly. Tramps, rather than work upon their streets, gave them the go-by,—passed by to other towns. Senator Southworth opposed the passage of the bill, as being unnecessary. Our laws as now existing, if enforced, were sufficient to meet the question. He would never vote for a bill that would remand to prison a man for begging for a crust of bread, as this bill would do.—Itsenaction to meet the laws of the law even Russia,—yea, even worse than would be pro-posed in Africa.

The motion to refer prevailed. House Bill 9, disconnetion of territory from cities, etc., or-dered to a third reading. were offered. Adjourned until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock

HOUSE.

The bill in regard to the Joliet Prison deficiency of \$50,000 has not been signed yet by the Governor. There is strong probability that the Dembcracy will test the question in court by enjoining the payment of the funds. This will test the constitutional question involved, and relieve the Democratic breast of all anxiety. Some members this morning are in a quandary over House Bill 311, revising the law in relation to interest. This measure has, passed both branches of the Legislature, and is awaiting the signature of the Governor. It reduces the contract rate of interest to 8 per cent. A subsequent rate of interest to 8 per cent. A subsequent section, however, is so obscurely worded that, section, nowever, is so obscurely worded that, after money becomes due, it may be construed to mean that no more than 6 per cent shall be allowed, thus

REDUCING THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT

2 per cent. The attention of some of the law-yers of the Senate and House has been directed to this point, and the subject is undergoing careful investigation. In the meantime the Governor will withhold his signature. Senate Bill 473, amending the Registry law, was laid on the table. House Bill 613, amending the law in relation to jurors, introduced by Mr.

House Bill 502 was passed. This bill provides that it shall be lawful for any policy-holder who may have been, or who shall hereafter be, insured in any fire, marine, inland navigation, joint stock, or other incorporated companies that may maure against loss in this State may, at my time, and upon reasonable notice, in writing, to the company, terminate such insurance upon paying to the company the emstomary short rates for the expired time of the term for which the policy was issued, the policy of the assured shall have been in force; that such company may, in like manner, at its option, terminate anch insurance on giving a like reasonable notice, in writing, to the assured, and refunding a ratable proportion of the premium for the unexpired term of the policy. That this provision shall be incorporated in all polices that may hereafter be issued by said companies.

PROTEST.

Mr. Wentworth, on behalf of himself and a

polices that may bereafter be issued by said companies.

PROTEST.

Mr. Wentworth, on behalf of himself and a few of his Democratic colleagues, introduced the following protest in relation to the Joliet Prison Deficiency bill passed yesterday, which was spread upon the journal. This protest presents the legal status of the case from a Democratic standpoint:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty, first General Assembly: The undersigned members of the House abon May 23, 1879, in relation to Senate Bill 146, entitled a bill for an act making an apprepriation for the Hilmois State Penitentiary at Joliet.

That part of the bill that makes the appropriation reads: "That, for the purpose of paying the deute of the Hilmois State Penitentiary, the sum of forty-three thousand five numbered and afficen dollars and fifty cents (\$43, \$15.50), or so much there of as may be necessary, to and is hereby appropriated to pay the indebtedness of the Penitentiary contracted before the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878."

By the set entitled an act to provide for the management of the Hilmois State Penitentiary at Joliet, approved June 16, 1871, there is appropriated the earnings of the convicts of the Penitentiary to defray its expenses. The law contemplates an appropriation in advance from the State Treasury, it needed, to supply any probable deciciency of the earnings to support the Penitentiary to offeray its expenses. The law contemplates an appropriation, made no appropriation for the United State Penitentiary beyond the earnings it seems the Penitentiary beyond the carnings. It seems the Penitentiary beyond the earnings it seems the Penitentiary beyond the carnings it seems the Penitentiary beyond the carnings it seems the Penitentiary beyond the carnings it seems the Penitentiary beyond the carnings. It seems the Penitentiary beyond the carnings it seems the Penitentiar

pration of the first facal quarter after the adjour-ment of the next regular session, the aggrega amount of which shall not be increased without vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each

vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each Honse."

The undersigned are of the opinion that all appropriation bills that provide for an expenditure of money not authorized by the last General Assembly and that are for the payment of an indebtedness contracted since the adjournment thereof, and before the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of this General Assembly, are an increase of the aggregate amount of appropriations provided by such last General Assembly for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government in pursuance of Sec. 18 of Art. 4 of the Constitution, which requires a two-thirds word of all the members elected to this House before they shall be declared passed; and this Senate Bill 140 is one of such character. The undersigned, therefore, protest that it requires 102 votes to pass this bill, and that it has not passed the House by a constitutional majority.

fore, protest that it requires 102 votes to pass the bill, and that it has not passed the House by a constitutional majority.

It will be observed that when the Speaker of the House deciared that the bill had bassed by a constitutional majority, apon an appeal from his decision he was sustained by only seventy-six votes. The opinion of the Speaker that the bill had passed by a constitutional majority was not sustained by the seventy-seven votes required to pass a bill of any character through the House. It is thus apparent that it was the minnt of the House to pass this bill as providing for a deficiency in the appropriations of the last General Assembly, or not at all.

But what is the condition of the bill, if by any possionity the provisions of Sec. 18 of Art. 4 of the Constitution do not apply to it, since it was held by the Speaker that seventy-seven votes is a constitutional majority to pass the bill? The bill appropriates \$45,515,53 to pay indebtedness contracted by the Panitentiary Commissioners before the lat day of October, 1878. Sec. 43 of the act entitled an act to provide for the management of the filling State Penitentiary at Joliet, approved June 10, 1871, reads: "The Commissioners and the Warden of said Fenitentiary are hereby forbidden to contract any debt on behalf of the State beyond the amount of the appropriation made by the General Assembly, and if the said Commissioners or either of them, or the said Warden, shall contract any debt on behalf of the State beyond such appropriation, such contract shall be void, and said Commissioners and their sureties, or said Warden and his enreties, shall be held liable to pay such debts."

By this statute the Penitentiary Commissioners

and his sureties, shall be held liable to pay such debts."

By this statute the Penitentiary Commissioners and Warden were not only without authority of law, but expressly forbidden to contract these debts in excess of the appropriation. Sec. 19 of Art. 4 of the Constitution, among other things, declares "The General Assembly shall not authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void." Thus the General Assembly is probibited by the Constitution from paying these debts, which have been created without authority of law and in violation of the statute above quoted.

If the Senate Bill 149 is viewed as other than a deficiency Bill, the undersigned protest that it is unconstitutional and void.

Mosks J. Wentworker,

Andrew Hinds,

William R. Paickert,

Thomas Buttramorker.

Mr. Holden introduced a bill this morning,

Mr. Holden introduced a bill this morning which was numbered 913, for an act to chang the terms of the Vermillion County Court.

This morning Mr. Orendorff moved to make Gray's bill repealing the act, passed this session, abolishing powers of sale in mortgages and trust-deeds the special order for 11 o'clock.

Mr. Durfee moved to amend by making the bill the special order immediately following bills on third reading already set as the special order.

order.

Mr. Graham moved to table these motions.

This was lost,—yeas, 33; nays, 67. It is apparent from this vote that there is considerable dissatisfaction with this measure, and that the repealing bill will pass if time is allowed. This bill passed by a scratch, and reflection has revealed to the understanding of members that it is a bad bill.

Mr. Latimer, from the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of cruel treatment by John Colvin, made against the authorities of Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, made a report this morning exhonerating the institution.

BILLS ON A THERD BRADING.

BILLS ON A THIRD BRADING.

BILLS ON A THERD READING.

Senate bills on third reading were then taken up on their passage. In this order Senate Bill 67, amending Secs. 10 and 25 of an act in relation to replevin, was taken up and passed. This bill provides that Secs. 10 and 25 of an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to replevin," approved Feb. 9, 1874; in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 10. Before the execution of any writ of replevin, the plaintiff, or some one else on his behalf, shall give to the Sheriff, Constable, or other officer bond with sufficient security in double the value of the property about to be replevined, conditioned that he will prosecute such sait to effect, and without delay, and make return of the property, if reture of the property shall be awarded and save keep harmless such Sheriff, Constable, or other officer, as the case may be, in replevying such property; and further conditioned for the payment of all costs and damages occasioned by wrongfully suing out said writ of replevin. And if the sureties on such bond at any time before trial shall become insolvent, a rule nisi shall be entered, requiring good and sufficient replevin bond to be filed; and if the same shall not be so filed within the time fixed by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

within the time fixed by the Court, the suit shall be diamissed.

SEC. 25. If at any time the conditions of the bond required by Sec. 10 of this act shall be broken, the Sheriff. Constable, or other officer, or plaintiff, in the name of the Sheriff to his own use, as the case may be, may sue and manintain an action on such bond for the recovery of all such damages and costs as may have been sustained in consequence of the breach of such condition.

OTHER BILLS.

Senate Bill 118, to revise the law in relation to fences, was lost.

Senate Bill 234, to seems the better professional education of practitioners of dental surgery, was put on its passage and lost.

Senate Bill 470, in relation to the appointment of School Directors, was passed.

House Bill 638, to amend Sec. 1 of an act in regard to attachments in courts of record, was passed. This bill provides that Sec. 1 of an act in rore at the courts of record," approved Dec. 23, 1871; in force July 1, 1872, be amended so as to read as follows:

That in any court of record having competent invisition a creditor may have an attachment

follows:
That in any court of record having competent jurisdiction a creditor may have an attachment against the property of his debtor, or that of any one or more of several debtora, when the indebtenness exceeds \$20, in any one of the following

Cases:

First—Where the debtor is not a resident of this State.

Second—When the debtor conceals himself, or stands in defiance of an officer, so that process cannot be served upon him.

Third—Where the debtor has departed from this State with the intention of having his effects removed from this State.

Fourth—Where the debtor is about to depart from this State with the intention of having his effects removed from this State.

Fight—When the debtor is about to remove his property from this State to the injury of such creditor.

Sixth—When the debtor has, within the two years preceding the fling of the affidavit required, fraudulently conveyed or assigned his effects, or a part thereof, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

Second—When the debtor has, within two years prior to the filing of such affidavit, fraudulently concealed or disposed of his property so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

Fighth—When the debtor is about to fraudulently conceal, assign, or otherwise dispose of his property or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

Fighth—When the debtor is about to fraudulently conceal, assign, or otherwise dispose of his property or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

Missh—When the debt sud for was fraudulently

crty or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditorar

Nissh—When she debt sued for was frandulently
contracted on the part of the debtor; Provides,
the statements of the debtor, bis agent, or atterney, which constitute the frand, shall have been
reduced to writing and his signature attached
thereto by himself, agent, or attorney. [R. S.
1845, Page 63, Sec. 1.]

The property of a dector may be attached previous to the time when the debt becomes due, when
nothing but time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness, and when the affidavit to that fact
states:

vious to the time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness, and when the affidavit to that fact states:

First*—That the defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors; or, **Second—That he is about to remove from the State and refuses to make any arrangements for securing the payment of the debt when it falls due, and which contemplated removal was not known to the plaintiff at the time the debt was contracted; or, **Third**—That the defendant has disposed of his property in whole or in part with mismit to defraud his creditors; or, **Fourth**—Where the debt sued for was frandulently contracted on the part of the debtor; **Provided, the statements of the debtor, his agent of attorney, which constitute the fraud, shall nave been reduced to writing, and his signature statehed thereto, by himself, agent, or attorney. No final judgment shall be rendered upon such attachment, unless the defendant or defendants consent thereto, until the debt or demand upon which it is based becomes due. But property of a perishable nature may be sold as in other attachment cases.

House Bill S37, relating to a Committee of Appeals for the inspection of grain, provides that the said Committee of Appeals, shall receive, as full compensation for their services as such Committee of Appeals, the sum of \$1,000 each per year, said salary to be paid from the inspection fund, or by the party taking the appeal, under such rules as the Commissioner may prescribe; and all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the funds collected for the inspection service, on the order of the Commissioner, and prescribing that it shall go to the school fund, was passed.

House Bill S79, allowing Coroners to appoint deputies, and prescribing that it shall go to the school fund, was passed.

The jiouse adjourped until Monday st. 2.30 o'clock p. m.

AMUSEMENTS. FOREPAUGH'S ONLY
AND ALWAYS UNDIVIDED GREATSHOW

Continues in Chicago on THE LAKE PHONT
FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, May 28, 27 and 28.
TWO PERFORM ANGES DAILY.
Prior to its departure to tuilill previous engagements, after a season of the most liberal putronage ever bastowed on any exhibition, having been attended during the past week by 288 0448 68,948 unparaticled in the history of the

space were a pumber unparalleled in the history of the merican area.

First appearance in nine years of the most famous of fowns, the inimitable, original, veritable, and only the form of the property of the most famous of fowns, the inimitable, original, veritable, and only of the form of the

NORTH-AV. PIEB (Lincoln Park). THURSDAY, MAY 29, 4 P. M., FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO.
The most glowing, daring, and exciting scenes ever you to the world by the great and wonderful Ocean, Lake, and River Navigator

OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. Capt. PAUL BOYTON

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WILHELMJ The Greatest Living Violinist, will give TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS in this city on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29, AND SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31. Herr Wilholmi will be assisted by MRS. MARY L. SWIFT, the Favorise Soprano: MR. GHARLES A. KNORR, the Eminent Tenor: MR. MAXIMILIAN VOGRICH, the Celebrated Comnoser and Planist.

EF Popular Prices—Reserved Seata, 50c and 75c.
The sele of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, May 27, at Root & Sons' Music Store.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. ONDAY EVENING, May 26, and ALL THIS WEEK, MR. MILTON NOBLES and his own Dramatic Company, in his two Gree Dramas.

PHŒNIX THE

THE MAN of the PEOPLE BOX-OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Commencing Tuesday Evening. Svery Evening and Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. J. C. DUFF'S Standard Theatre Co. in H. M.S. PINAFORE

And COX AND BOX. Extra Grand Chorus and Orchestra under direction of dax Maretzek. In preparation—FATINITZA and THE LITTLE DUKE.

JOOLEY'S THEATRE. ment for one week only, commending Monday,
May 26, 1878,
MISS LOUISE POMEROY,
which by Mr. W. H. LEAKE and her New York
Combination, appearing in the
ADIRONDACKS 1

Matiness Wednesday and saturday.
Monday, June 2-Gilmore's Original New York JUVENILL PINAFORE GOMPANT, an organization of
sixty talented children, in H. M. S. PINAFORE. New
and correct costumes and appointments and many novel
festures render this the most remarkable musical events
of the season.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

FOR JUNE.

CONTENTS: THE SHAKSPEAREAN MYTH. Second Paper -The Appeal to History. By Appleton Morgan. THE LITERATURE OF THE VICTORIAN Beign. First Survey. By Justin McCarthy.

THE REACTION OF GENIUS. A Tale. By W. M. Baker. LAS CASAS. From the Spanish of Emilio A CHAPTER FROM FROUDE'S "CESAR." THE SEAMY SIDE. A Novel. Chapters IV.

to VL By Walter Besant and James Rice. SOME ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT PRENCH BEPUBLIC.

THE BAYADERE. A Sonnet. By F. S. Saltus. EDITOR'S TABLE : Imitation in Art—Realism BOOKS OF THE DAY.

is a section of the property of the proingle Number, 25 cents. Yearly Subscription, \$3.00. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

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The most Compact. Elegant, and Substantial made. Best Steel Spring Materians for "Solid Comfort." Send for Hinstrated Catalogue. Mrd, sold by

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resilters, Weet Mantals, etc. CALEN



The annual meeting of the stockholders and beadhold ers of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, or Thursday, June 5, next, sit o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close April 20 and reopen June 9. Bondroiders will suthentieste their voting bonds by registration. tieste their voting bonds by registration.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary. interior of MEDICAL

WINCHESTER'S Of Lime and Soda.

DERING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Cas to Insufffully DYED or Clothes! Calculate to Describe the Calculate the Calculat

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Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is succeptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

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Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

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Yor sailings and further information souly to ... B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-t.

LEGAL. PARIS & DANVILLE RAILBOAD COMPANY. Circuit Court of Vermillion County, State

Paris & Danville Railroad Company, Isalah F. Johnson, Trustee,
vs.
Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery pointed by said Gours, hereby gives notice that, by the of a decree and order of said made and unterested Court in the above entitled assue at the April Term. A. D. 1876, thereof, a well on the property of the indicate the said of the country of t that erace of New York, proceed to sell at public tion, to the highest and best bidder, the property of Railroad Company, of the following general descion, viz.: The Paris & Danville Hailroad, of mencing at the City of Danville, in the State of Illithence through the Counties of Vermillion, Ed Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrenceville said State, in all ong hundred and three miles of road, together with all right-of-way, sidings, dynomia, road-bed, shops, superstructures, roll stock, tools, supplies, materials, contracts, right-of-way, and choose in action, and all other propelionging to the same, halloffing the coal lands beling to said railroad company, eitusted near Danv in Vermillion County, Illinois, consisting of a twelve hundred and thirty acres (1,230), with the chinery, Hve stock, plant, and equipment belongin the same, said coal lands and equipment provided by said decree and order of saic, first be offered separately, them the railrand property appertaining to the same, the offered separately, then the railrand property is to offered as an entirety, and the property will be offered as an entirety, and it the property will be offered as an entirety, and than two hundres thousand dollars (\$20 than two hundres thousand dollars (\$50,000) of which paid in cash on day of sale, and

the sale and the confirmation thereof as above provided, and as may hereafter be regulared by the Court, the Special Master will receive any of the bonds and past-due coupons secured by sale mortgage, each such coupon and bond being receives for such sum as the Court shall find the holder thereof is entitled to receive from the propedts of such sale. Upon confirmation of sale sale and payment of sale sum of two hundred incomes delicated to receive from the propedts of such sale. Upon confirmation of sale property, subject to removal by order of sale from property, subject to removal by order of sale Court, if the entire amount of purchases price be not paid in accordance with the secretary of the sale property and payment of rade sale should not be such as the confirmation of the sale property and the confirmation of the sale of the s

Proved February 3, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

"That he Secretary of War icheraby authorized to erect headstones over the rese of coldiers who nerve the first in the Regulary of the Provention of the United States of the Control of the

per commencing at 11 octock a.m.

By Order of the sourceary of Was.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

United States Life-saving Service, Office of General Superintendent, Washington, Mar A. 1873.

Proposals for the Construction of a Life Boar Station.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until wednesday, the 2st day of May, 1873. for the construction of a Life Boar Station.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until wednesday, the 2st day of May, 1873. for the construction of the construction of the construction of the sum of soo, with two good and attentions surveius, conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contrast without day, and give such bonds as security for the fatisful performance therrof as may be required, if his bid be secented: or by a deposit of \$500 United States currency or bonds, to be resurred to the unsuccessful bidder after the award of the contrasts, and to the successful bidder after the swarf of the contrasts, and to the successful bidder after his contract and bond for the fatisful performance of the lemms thereof shall be approved by the Sciencery of the Treasury.

Specifications and a saw, office of the Collector of Cleventh Life-saving District, Grand Haven, Mich., of Lawerth Life-saving service, washington, D. C.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to water defect, it is deemed for the best faterasts of the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR STATION—

BROPOSALS FOR STATION—

BROPOSALS FOR STATION—

Broposals to furnish Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Soan, and certain other force or lawer and under this advertisement.

Proposals to furnish Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Soan, and certain other Groon is for the unsaving the them and cannot be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and Indoorsed Froposals, and with the saving severe with directions of the Construction shall have been m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-at 10:30 a. m.

go and Council Brain, on the train has a large of the local man of the loc OHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLE Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteens and Canal and Syxteenth-sea. Tickes Offices, 50 C st. and at depots.

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ot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman Hi Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman Hi

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Kanas City & Denver Raid Mx... 18:35 n m 9:30 p 55. Louis, Springfield & Jeyras 9:00 a m 7:56 p 76. Noble & New Orienn Express 9:00 a m 7:56 p 75. Louis, Springfield & Berns. 9:00 p m 7:00 a 9 Peoria Burlington Fast Express 9:00 p m 7:00 a 9 Peoria Burlington Fast Express 9:00 p m 7:00 a 7 Peoria Burlington Fast Express 9:00 p m 7:00 a 7 Peoria Burlington Fast Express 9:00 p m 7:00 a 7 Peoria Burlington Fast Express 9:00 p m 7:00 a 7 Peoria Burlington Fast Peoria Burlington Fast 9:00 p m 9:00 b 7 Peoria Recommendation 8:00 p Peoria Recommendation 8:00 p Peoria Recommendation 8:00 p Peoria Recommendation 8:00 p Peoria Recommendation 8:00 p

HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & SL. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-Office, es South Clark-st., opposite Sherr and at depot.

/ Louve. | Arrive. All trains run via Milwankes. Tickets for St. Paul ad Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie in Chien, or via Wateriown LaCrosse, and Winons.

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cm Associated Press.
24.—Flour—Quiet.
1 opened %c lower; closed
see hard, \$1.04; No. 1 MilNo. 2 do, \$1.00: May, \$1.00;
\$1.04; No. 3 Milwankee,
rejected, 63%c. Corn easier;
c lower; No. 2, 29%c. Rye
1, 50%c. Barley dull; No. but steady. Mess pork quiet steam iard, \$6, 10. Hogs 3, 25@3, 50. o Baffalo, 2%c. ,500 bris; wheat, 95, 000 bu. 9, 000 bris; wheat, 81, 000 bu.

L'TIMORE.
.-FLOUR-Quiet and steady.
estern a shade lower, closins
lyamia red, \$1.176; No. 5
epet and May, \$1.1801.14%;
\$1.1234; August, \$1.0000

THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

Rice is at the Tremont.

L. Dearborn, Havans, Ill., is at the Sherman. J. S. Fogg, Boston, is registered at the Palmer. J. M. Hedrich, Iowa, is registered at the

William H. Galt, Washington, is a

The Milton Nobles Combination are domiciled

S. W. Ross, Lewiston, Ill., is one of the guests William Franklin, Cleveland, is among the

The Hon. J. F. Mayborne, State Senator, of eneva, is at the Gardner. John J. Gienn, Monmouth, ex-Lieutenan overnor of Illinois, is at the Pacific.

The Socialists beld a meeting at No. 45 North lark street yesterday afternoon and indorsed be Democratic judicial nominees with the exion of Tuley.

One of B. E. Patten's watchmen saw two atting out a pane of glass in the rear nt of Operholtzer's ice-cream saloon, 144 ond street, Saturday night, but they of by running away.

mion of the surviving members of the rourth Illinois Volunteers was held lay at 175 North Clark street, occasioned y the visit of Maj. Gnather, formerly of the griment, and at present of the staff of the ational Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

M. L. Sykes, Vice-President, and A. G. Dol-man, one of the Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern, Railroad; George Olds, General Preight-Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; and F. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at the Pacific.

H. D. Jackson, bridge-tender at Van Buren street, reports that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning an old man whose name is unknown walked off the dock into the river at or near the bridge. He ran to his rescue, and succeeded in fishing him out, whereupon the old man, who had been sobered up by his nuexpected cold-water bath, walked off homewards.

Charles Zimlo and Botts Tice, workmen in a ragon-shop at the corner of Green Bay road and Diversey street, while out driving Saturday tight, managed to run into a Limooln avenue treet-car between Belden and Fullerton wennes. The driver and out passenger on the ar were thrown off, but estaped without inury. The buggy was badly wrecked, and the arness of both the car-horses and the one at-acked to the buggy was torn into ribbons.

There was an excursion to this city yesterday rom Miswaukee, the party numbering some 800. he affair was gotten up by the Milwaukee Orchestra, he visitors were entertained by the Chicago urn-Verein and Bach's Milwaukee Orchestra, he visitors were entertained by the Chicago urn-Verein at the North Side Turner-Hall sterday afternoon with a banquet, etc. In the sening a grand concert, was given at the same ace by Bach's Orchestra; also an exhibition of aletic sports by the Milwaukee Turners. A mee concluded the festivities.

e concluded the festivities.

Incom yesterday Horatio Anderson, a seman at Lincoln Park, found the dead body man floating in the lake near the Webster us pier. It was that of a man about 40 s of age, medium hight and build, brown sandy mustache, light eyebrowa, light eyebrowa, and was clad in black coat, vest, pants, dark red koit jacket with light blue in front, white shirt, and black prunella s. From a letter in German found upon his name is supposed to be L. Ferdinand er, alias "Gold" Meyer. The body twas to the Morgue to await identification and coroner's inquest.

An article appeared in yesterday's Tribuns high reflected somewhat severely upon the seams employed by Detectives Steele and cobonald to bring to the station-house a notories street-walker named Mary Jane Kerwin, he was found pursuing her vocation on State reet Saturday evening. The officers claim

nat no unique violence was used except by the comman herself, their efforts being directed to compine the on the sidewalk, and avoiding, as much as possible, a demonstration of the kind right the woman finally succeeded in making, erwin is a notorious one among her class, and on previous occasions has destroyed as clothes of and succeeded in escaping from filters who attempted to interfere with her efarious business. In the case of Steele and inDonald, she was reasoned with for some time efforts to kirk the policemen and prevent their corress towards the station. They assert that he was not dragged more than twenty feet, and sat as soon as a back could be found she was laced in it and driven to the lockup. They say having been remonstrated with by a robber policeman, and say that his only action it he matter consisted in an offer to help them. The Stonecutters' Committee held a final seeiing yesterday afternoon in Ald. Lawler's sloon, with "Judge" Felch in the chair. The me was principally devoted to a reheared of he testimony already taken in regard to the ork done on the City-Hall. The testimony, high has been written out, makes about 175 ages of legal cap, and the Committee intend as each at it is printed. Nothing whatever was one yesterday beyond a general talk on the ubject, which has already been thoroughly veniant and that the contract has been violated it many particulars, both as regards the quality of the stone and the question of the anchor, one, which are not galvanized, as called for in he contract. The document then recites that her are many defects in the stone, that the rick work has not properly followed up the tops of the stone and the question of the anchor, one, which are not galvanized, as called for in he contract. The document then recites that her are many defects in the stone, that the rick work has not properly followed up the tops of the stone and the committee in the rick work, and that they select an architect, who, in ajunction with other architects appointed by it countries.

The

sufferer from Bright's disease, and was an in-ordinately hard drinker. He was 48 years of go, but appeared, owing to dissipation and nis olosted condition, to be much older, and left a wife and three grown-up children in only moder-

The TANNERS' STRIKE.

The situation at Walker, Oakley & Co.'s tanneries remains unchanged, and so far the workmen who have continued at their business have not been interfered with by the strikers. The firm has two large tanneries, the "Walker" and the "Oakler," situated on Elston avenue, a few blocks north of Division street. The first-named building is a wooden one, and, as there appears to be some danger of incendiarism, the premises are guarded by armed watchmen. In both tanneries work is carried on night and day, a number of the "setters" having decided to remain and see the thing through. There was formerly a union of working tanners, but this has disbanded, and it is not expected that the strikers can hold out.

formerly a union of working tanners, but this has disbanded, and it is not expected that the strikers can hold out.

Walker, Oakiev & Co. declare that they will not give in. In the present condition of the leather market it will pay them to shut down rather than to keep running, as higher prices are looked for. They claim to have paid the full wares for the past year, although making nothing themselves, and all they want is a fair chance. There have been a good many threats made by the strikers against the men who have remained, and the strikers have declared that they will kill the men employed nights. This, however, is doubtless little more than "wind," and it is not expected that any mischief will be done. The "whiteners" and "knifemen," who earn \$14 a week and have steady employment, are perfectly satisfied to go on with their work, and so long as the stock holds out the works will run. The strikers embrace all nationalities. German, Irish, Scandinavian, and others,—and many of them are married men with families. But there are a number of younger men employed in the tanneries in various positions, and if any trouble arises it will proceed from these. The men who have gone on strike are not skilled laborers, and their places can readily be filled if desired. It is said that wages in the East for the like class of work average \$3 to \$4 per week lower than those paid in Chicago.

work average \$3 to \$4 per week lower than those paid in Chicago.

MINOR MEETINGS.

A meeting of the Irish Council was held vesterday afternoon at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, to decide whether or not to participate in the coremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone next Sunday of the new Home for the Aged by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Delegates from nearly all the Irish Societies were present. Alexander Sullivan presided. A pote was taken on a motion to participate in the ceremonies referred to, but most of the delegates were unprepared to vote, having had no opportunity to ascertain the position of the respective Societies since the call was made. A motion did prevail, however, after the arrival of a fresh lot of delegates, recommending, as the feeling of the Council, that the various societies do turn out. John O'Counell was elected Grand Marshal for the occasion, and all arrangements as to place of meeting, line of march, etc., were left in his hands. The President, Vice-President, and Secretary were constituted a Committee to prepare an appeal to the various societies to turn out. Messrs. Fitzgerald, Griffen, and Moran were appointed a Committee to request a postponement of the proposed meeting of the Irish Nationals at Maskeil Hall next Sunday. The President impressed upon the delegates the importance of seeing that the turnout be slike creditable to themselves and their societies, and beneficial to the great and noble charity. On motion, the Council recommended to each society that it donates such a sum of money as it could to this charitable undertaking. The Council then adjourned to meet the third Sunday in July, when reports of the expected donations will see received and the amount forwarded to the Little Sisters of the Poor in a lump.

A meeting of the Dock-Laborers' Benevolent Association was held yesterday afternoon at No.

the Poor in a lump.

A meeting of the Dock-Laborers' Benevolent Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 99 West Randolph street, Patrick Cary presiding. Several new members put their names to the roll and were duly initiated. The organization, though but recently incorporated, already numbers nearly 600 members. The only thing done, outside of the initiation of new members, was to hold an election for permanent officers.

THE LIGHTNING.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning lightning

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning lightning struch a two-story building at No. 786 Van Horn street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by John Morchen. But little damage was done except by the fire which the electric flash kindled. An alarm was turned in by Fred Freundt, living in the neighborhood, but the fire was extinguished by the occupants of the building before the arrival of the engines. Damage, \$10; no insurance.

surance.

At 4 o'clock in the morning another flash of lightning struck the steeple of St. James' Church, corner of Casso and Huron streets. A large piece of stone weighing some twenty-five pounds fell on the sidewalk below, and a couple of small pieces were thrown by the concussion into the roadway on Rush street, nearly a block away. The latter story is doubted. The church was damaged only to a slight extent.

The lightning played a merry but dangerous proph at the residence of Eugene A. Sittig, No.

The lightning played a merry but dangerous prank at the residence of Eugene A. Sittig. No. Sits Webster avenue. At 8:15 in the morning a flash struck the bouse, directly over a sleeping apartment, in which were Mr. Sittig, his wife, and their two children. It tore a hole about a foot square in the roof, and demolished the greater portion of the ceiling. Fortunately, it did not stop there, but proceeded on its way to the earth, tearing up the carpet, and making a hole for itself in the flooring. The damage to the building will not exceed \$50.

OBITUARY.

David W. Clark, father of D. W. Clark, Jr.

the building will not exceed \$50.

OBITUARY.

David W. Clark, father of D. W. Clark, &c., State Representative, died at 12:30 yesterday morning at the residence of his son, No. 52 Sangamon street. He will be buried with Masonic honors, the funeral to start from the house at 10:30 Tuesday morning and proceed to Rosehill. The deceased was an old and highly respected citizen, having done business in this city ever since 1854, when he moved here from the East with his family. He was born at Gonic, N. H., in 1815, and was therefore 65 years of age. At the early age of 15 he left home to seek his fortune, and went to Boston. Within the next ten years of his life he was building railroads in Georgia, with his headquarters at Savannah. He then returned to Boston, and after living there a few years found life too dull. New York was tried with moderate success for four years, and then he came West. Having accumulated a soug little fortune, by industrious and hard work at contracting, he retired. During the bast year he has been engaged in improving a hunting-ground and stockfarm in Lake County, Indiana, which was formerly owned by Lord Parker and Caot. Blake, two wealthy English soortsmen. It was there that he contracted malarial fever, which led to a complication of diseases that resulted in his death.

He left a wife and three sons, the eldest of whom is the one above mentioned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

He left a wife and three sons, the eldest of whom is the one above mentioned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

The defense in the Custom-House cases put in another day Saturday, which was the seventeenth of the trial. Gen. McDowell, the present Superintendent, testified among other things that the foundations were very defective, especially the basement piers, and that the lower stories were "off." When the building was cleaned up, it would be greatly improved in looks. He thought Mr. Burling had done very well in his management and inspection of the building. Henry Kerber and Henry Furst, stone contractors, told what they knew about sawing, percentage, "lump" contracts, etc. John Angus, who had charge of the patching gang, related how the holes were filled un. Burling had appealed to him not to let into the vard stone that was not right, and he had seen Burling inspect stone himself. John Robinson, a stoneoutter under Rankin, knew of no crooked stone being put into the first story. Edwin Walker testified about quarry allowances. Joseph S. Johnson, master mechanic, told how the latter looked after the inspection of stone, cared for the building, and rushed things. M. E. Walbridge testified about Burling's carefulness to protect the walls, etc., in the winter.

CRIMINAL. Patrick and Timothy Hickey and Henry Gas-kin entered the cooper-shop of James Maher at the corner of Deering and Hickory streets, Sat-urday, and endeavored to persuade the men at work there to join them in their strike for higher wages. The proprietor ordered them, out, whereupon one of them, Tim Hickey, is asid to have drawn a revolver and threatened to shoot. They were all arrested Saturday night

cash; James Bell and Michael Creighton, two
8t. Louis drummers, charged with disorderly
and discusting conduct on State street, and
who are to be reported to the Traveling Men's Association; Bridget and
John Moran, disorderly conduct, upon complaint of neighbors, whose children they had
arcested a few days ago upon a ridiculous
charge of assent with a deadly weapon
upon Jennie Valbranaw; Mary Connors, making threats to punch Denis Punch unto death;
Johann Sennott, a saloon-branar et No. 41

reet, and Patrick and Dar

JUDICIAL. THE COUNTY JUDICIAL CONVENTION to nominate five Circuit Court Judges was held at Farwell Hail Saturday. Dan W. Muon was

osen Chairman. James Burke offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that each delegate be en-titled to east one vote for "as many candidates as there were places on the docket to fill, the candidate or candidates receiving the majority of all the votes cast to be declared the nom-

ince."

An effort was made to prevent speeches in presenting names, but it failed. The following ware named: Henry Booth. W. W. Farweil, Charles H. Reed. W. H. King, R. S. Tuthill, B. A. Magruder, C. H. Willett, H. O. McDaid, Ira W. Buell, Elliott Anthony. Frederick Ullmann, C. C. Kohlastt, Daniel J. Avery, Julius Rosenthal. S. K. Dow. S. J. Hanna, Gwynn Garnett, Charles M. Hardy, George Gardner, A. G. Frost, George Willard, and O. H. Horton.

| ing result: | 115 Kohlsaat | 26 |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| Williams | 74 Avery | 21 |
| Farwell | 28 Rosenthal | 63 |
| Reed | 104 Dow | 20 |
| King | 43 Hanna | 4 |
| Tothill | 48 Garnett | |
| Magrader | 28 Hardy | 7 |
| Willett | 70 Gardner | ** ** 15 |
| McDaid | 39 Willard | 19 |
| Buell | 87 Horton | Car Sporting 18 |
| Anthony | 29 Frost | 4 |
| Ullmann | CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE | S 2 2 8 2 6 |

... 131 Anthony

This showed that six had "a majority of all the votes cast," and, as only five could be nomi-nated, a long wrangle ensued in attempting to verify the vote and straighten the thing out. It wenty the vote and straighted the thing owns demonstrated, however, in the debate, the there being 190 delegates, and each deleg having five votes, nine men could be nominal under the resolution. It was finally decided vote again for the six baving the highest nuber of votes, the one receiving the lowest nuber to be dropped. The result of the ballot we have the best of the ballot with the ballot we have the six baving the highest number of votes, the one receiving the lowest number of votes.

A committee was sent for him, and when he came into the hall he was cordially welcomed. He made a few remarks, thanking the Convention, and saying, if elected, he should have a singleness of aim to do his duty, which he trusted would be blessed to good ends. JUDGE M'ALLISTER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A morning paper has said that fewer appeals have been taken from Judge McAllister's judgments than from those of any other Judge in Cook County. The paper ought other Judge in Cook County. The paper ought to have added that the reason why fewer appeals have been taken is because there have been fewer judgments to appeal from. During the last two or three years the Judge has been prevented from holding court for a very considerable time by sickness. There is every reason to believe that the same sickness (rheumatism) will in future incapacitate him for outdoor work. A man should not be elected who cannot devote all his time to the duties of his office. The public has not been informed that the Judge did not draw his salary for the months and months during which he held no court and furnished no equivalent. Were he gifted with a nice sense of honor, he would have refused all compensation while he earned none. Such at least is the lot of other mortals; if they are sick they must suffer for it, and cannot earn money at the same time.

SMITE.

DECORATION-DAY.

THE STREET PARADE.

Friday will be Decoration-Day, and all the military and civic organizations of the city are

Friday will be Decoration-Day, and all the military and civic organizations of the city are invited by the Grand Army to take part in the street parade, which will take place at 3 p. m., under command of Brig.-Gen. Torrence.

The procession will move in the following order:

1. Gen. Torrence and staff. with such members of the Governor's staff as will turn out, on La Salle street. in front of Grand Pacific Hotel.

2. First Cavaltry, Maj. D. Weiter, on Pacific assenue, right on Jackson street, fronting west.

3. Second infantry, Col. James Quirk, on Jackson street, right on LaSalle, facing south.

4. Sixth Battalion. Lieut. Col. Thompson; on Sherman street, left of Sixth Battalion.

6. Battery D. Maj. Tobey; on LaSalle street, right on Jackson.

7. High School Battalion; on Quincy street, right on LaSalle, facing north.

8. Morgan Park Cadels, Capt. Talcott; on Quincy street, left of High School Battalion.

9. First Infantry, Col. E. D. Swain; on Quincy street, right on LaSalle, facing south.

10. Police; on Adams street, right on LaSalle, facing north.

11. Firemen on Adams street, right on left of police.

12. Union Veteran Club, Gen. A. L. Chetlain; on LaSalle street, right on Adams facing west.

13. G. A. R. Posts, on LaSalle street, on left of police.

12. Union Veteran Club, in the following order: Post 5, William Chenoweth; Post 28, L. W. Perce; Poet 9, —; Post 40, — Hudson; Post 7, El. B. Compson.

14. Clizzens in carriages.

Gen. Torrence has marked out the following

Gen. Torrence has marked out the following for the street parade, which he will submit to the Joint Committee of the Memorial Association and all the military organizations in the city, at a meeting to be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night: North from the Grand Pacific on LaSalle street to Monroe, west on Monroe to Market, north on Market to Madison, east on Madison to Fifth avenue, north on Fifth avenue to Washington, east on Washington to Dearborn, south on Dearborn to Monroe, east on Monroe to Wabash avenue, north on Museash avenue to Lake, west on Lake to State, north on State to Indiana, west on Indiana to Desplaines, south on Desplaines to Adams to Wabash avenue, south on Wabash to Harrison, east on Harrison to Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue, morehing in review before Gen. Ducat and staff, his Honor the Mavor, the Council, and prominent citizens at the Exposition Building, after which an order will be given to disband.

The Dacquative Committee will meet to-night at LINE OF MARCH

to disband.

The parade will move at 2 o'clock sharp.
The Decorative Committee will meet to night at
Union Veteran Club-room, Grand Pacific Hotel.
As full reports from all sub-committees will be
presented all members should be present. All
civic and military societies desiring to join in
parade on Friday afternoon, that have not
already done so, are requested to report at once
to Gen. Torrence, commanding, that they may
be assigned to proper positions in the procession.

STOLEN PASSES.

STOLEN PASSES.
A TICKET-SCALPER IN LIMBO.
Special Agent Stuart returned from St. Louis yesterday morning, having in custody a young man named W. E. Barrett, who is the one that stole Col. Stuart's railroad passes, the circumstances attending the recovery of which were given in Sunday's Taydone. It seems that Barrett, who is the son of a Post-Office official, called on Col. Stuart about ten days ago, and the laster, knowing the boy's father, and being satisfied of the lad's indentity, permitted him to have the run of the office, and to do some writing at his desk. Barrett was seeking something to do, and Col. Stuart promised to aid him in procuring a situation. Friday a week ago the young man said he would be in again to say "good-by"; but, instead of doing so, wrote Col. Stuart a letter of thanks for courtesies extended, hoping some time to be able to reciprocate. He went hence to Detroit, came back, and continued his journey to Kansas City. Col. Stuart received information from Gen. Smith, Superintandent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, that a young man had applied to him for transportation to Denver, and, to identify himself, exhibited a large number of passes which had been insued to J. E. Stuart. Look-

ing into his private drawer, Col. Stuart missed all his passes. He at once telegraphed to Gen. Smith for a description of the individual, and the answer showed plainly that he was no other than Barrett. The railroad companies were at once notified of the loss of the passes, and a dispatch was sent to Kansas City to arrest the youth. He, however, had left. Telegrams were then forwarded to all the prominent towns in the West, and Friday morning Special Agent Schaurte, of St. Louis, answered that Barrett was there. In the evening Col. Stuart took the Alton Road for the c-ther end of the bridge. When near East St. Louis, the conductor, who knew Col. Stuart, handed him his St. Louis & Alton pass with the information that he had just taken it from a man in the sleeper. The conductor, who had received instructions regarding the pass, got on at Bloomington in the night time and did not go into the through sleeper until after Alton was reached. Col. Stuart and he at once went back to interview the man. At first he was not inclined to talk, but when he louind out the position he was in he mellowed and became communicative.

He said his name was J. P. Denney, and that he was a traveling agent for a New York bouse. When in Chicago he had called on J. A. Webb, the scalper, whose office is at No. 105 Clark street, to buy a ticket for St. Louis. Webb said he had none, but he had a pass which was all right, and which he could use for \$6. Denney was satisfied, and paid the money. Webb then desired him to take a letter directed to Mr. Baldwin, care of Dounn & Jordan, No. 113 North Fourth street, St. Louis, which contained a number of passes, telling him he could put the St. Louis & Alton pass into the envelope before he handed it over. This letter, which Denney turned over to Col. Stuart, was as follows:

Chicago, May 23, 1878.—Mr. Baldwin—Dean Sin: Inclosed you will find C. & A. annual

Stuart, was as follows:

CRICAGO, May 23, 1879.—Mr. Baldwin—DEAN
SIR: Inclosed you will find C. & A. annual
amongst this lot of twelve annuals. You can keep
them altogether, so that is will show up good to the
conductor. You can run them over and just show
it to him, and they will not say a word. Bring
them in Monday morning, as I have a party to use
it Monday at 12:30 to Kansas City. Hoping everything will be OK, I remain, very truly,
J. A. WEES.

Mr. Baldwin is, of course, a myth. Dunn & Jordan being scalpers.

Having secured this letter, Col. Stuart telegraphed to Special Agent Henshaw here to search Webb's place for the other missing passes, and this was done with the result stated yesterday, and Webb was locked up, but subsequently released on ball.

passes, and this was done with the result stated yesterday, and Webb was locked up, but subsequently released on bail.

When Denney realized the situation he raid the conductor the full fare, \$9. Col. Stuart made inquiries about him in St. Louis, and, convincing himself that Denney was all right, did not attempt to detain him, he promising to come forward as a witness against Webb when needed. Barrett was found with Schaurte, and brought here as stated. He says that he took the passes in order to get to Denver, intending to send them back. He returned to Chicago last Monday, and at the Fort Wayne depot met a man and asked him where there was a ticket broker. The fellow was a runner for Webb, and when he learned what Barrett had he told him if he didn't sell the passes to Webb he would "squeal" on him and get him into trouble—that he (Webb) would get \$1 a pass from the companies, and they would be taken up. With fear of exposure before his eyes, he sold the forty passes to Webb, receiving \$15 in cash and a ticket to St. Louis which had been issued to a delegate to the Millers' Convention, recently held at the Grand Pacific. The latter circumstance indicates how the generosity of the raifroad companies is appreciated. What will be done with Barrett is uncertain, but Webb will certainly be prosecuted, and the case against him is so strong and conclusive that it is hard to see how he can escape. The pass had never been used before, and the St. Louis & Alton Company yot their fare, so they lost nothing, but the attempt to defraud still remains. He will perhaps have a preliminary examination at the Armory this morning. nains. He will perhaps have a preliminary ex-mination at the Armory this morning.

B'NAT B'RITH.

THE GRAND LODGE OFFICERS. The brethren of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith beld a mass-meeting last evening at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle street, to officially receive the officers and General Committee of the District Grand Lodge. The meeting was well attended, considering the state of the weather. Mr. Adolph Loeb, Grand Secretary, called the meeting to order, and, after explaining its object, nominated Mr. Charles Kozminsk as Chairman, who was unanimously elected Mr. Kozminski, in a few well-chosen remarks thanked the brethren for the honor conferred upon him. A committee of three was ap-pointed to bring in the Grand Officers. pointed to bring in the Grand Officers.
The Committee retired, and soon after
filed in with the officers and placed them in a
row in front of the Chairman, who welcomed
them. He then introduced them individually
and severally to the members present. They
were R. Reichman, of Milwaukee, President; D.
Amberg, of Grand Rapids, Vice-President;
Samzel Woolner, of Peoria, Second Vice-President;
and E. Robovitz, of Chicago, Treasurer. President R. Reichman addressed the meeting in German, going over the bast history of the Order, and showed how much good has already been accomplished through its instrumentality. He also spoke of the needs to maintain the present high state of the Order.

Mr. D. Amberg and Sam Woolner, First and Second Vice-Presidents, also made short remarks.

Second Vice-Presidents, also made short remarks.

Mr. Samuel Kaizer, Professor of Elocution at Hershey Hall, then read very effectively an elaborate and able poem on religious liberty entitled "Epitoma Judaica," by Dr. H. M. Bien, of this city. Dr. Bien dedicated this poem to the Orders of B'nal B'rith, Kesher shel Barsel, and Free Sons of Israel, to commemorate the erection at Philadelphia July 4, 1878, of Ezekiel's Centennial monument, embodying the principles of religious liberty.

After this several of the Chicago members made short remarks, and then an adjournment was had.

THE BAGLE WORKS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Agnes Ritchie and Mary O'Connor filed a bill. Saturday against the Eagle Works Manufacturring Company, David R. Fraser and, Thomas Chalmers, asking for an account and payment of two judgments. Agnes Ritchie is a judgment creditor of the Company to the amount of \$13,580, and pany to the amount of \$13,500, and Mary O'Connor to the amount of \$3,180. Executions were issued on these judgments but returned, "No property found." The Company formerly did a flourishing business in manufacturing iron machinery, but it went out of business in November, 1871, and now has no assets turing fron machinery, but it went out of business in November, 1871, and now has no assets out of which a judgment can be collected. In April, 1872, it made a fraudulent transfer, as is charged, of about \$30,000 of its personal property, consisting of machines, to D. R. Fraser and David Chalmers, two of its stockholders, and the only consideration it received was the exchange of \$30,000 worth of its own stock, which was surrendered. Complainants allege that this transfer was fraudulent, and that Fraser and Chalmers have thus rendered themselves liable for the whole amount of their juagments, and they ask that the defendants may be compelled to give an account of the property taken, and that the proceeds of the property taken, and that the proceeds of the property may be applied to the payment of the above judgments.

A DENTAL FIRM IN TROUBLE.

William A. Smith filed a bill Saturday against his partner, William G. Cummins, asking for a dissolution of partnership. He says that in December last he went into partnership in the dental business with defendant, the latter to furnish the tools and office, and the former to find the customers. A few days ago, however, Cummins suddenly announced that he would not continue the firm business any longer, and without notice locked complainant out. The latter, therefore, asks for a dissolution, for an account, the appointment of a Receiver, and for an injunction to prevent Cummins from carrying on the business or collecting the debts.

DIVORCES.

Alice R. Arnbeim filed a bill for divorce Saturday against her husband, charging him with adulter.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Kerosene Lamp-Heater Comeany filed a

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Kerosene Lamp-Heater Company filed a bill yesterday against William G. Hibbard, F. F. Spencer, and A. C. Bartlett, copartners as Hibbard, Spencer & Co., to restrain them from infringing a patent for an improvement in lamp-himpeys, granted June 17, 1882, to Warren L.

Fish.

BANKEUPOTE.

A first and final dividend of 11 per cent was declared Saturday in the case of Wahl & Meyer Bros.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for John E. Sayles and Solon McElroy.

First and final dividend meetings will be held this atternoon in the cases of George M. Gross and William and George H. Woods.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of Sarah F. Greele, deceased, was admitted to probate, and leave granted the executors to file an amended petition for letters testamentary.

In the estats of Emily H. Craven, deceased.

testamentary.

In the estate of Emily H. Craven, deceased, the will was admitted to probate, and the remunciation of Charles A. Williams as executor filed. Letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to E. W. Blatchford, and bond of \$50,000 approved.

In the case of Cornelius McGinnias vs. the es-

s, deceased, a verdict for the A motion for a new trial in both these case was filed.

THE CALL

Bess.
JUDGE DYER-Custom-House cases.
JUDGE CARY-306, 417, 422, 427, 429, 439to 462, 464 to 468, 471 to 514, and 517 to 538, inclusive.
No. 386, Schwartz vs. Clark, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON-72, 854, City vs. Smith, on

trial.

Judor Moore—Contested motions.

Judor Rosers—Set case 4.013, Hooker vs.
Raird, and calendar Nos. 239 and 240 to 243, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judor McAlinster—Set cases 2.004, Dow vs.
McArthur; 4.552, Martin va. Simons: 2.703, Chicago Towing Company vs. Cash: and calendar Nos.
546, 351, 357, and 380 of Judge Booth's calender. No. 350, shoeticher vs. Tarnow, on trial.

Judor Farwell—Contested motions.

Judor Farwell—Contested motions.

Judor Booth's Criminal Court—Nos. 1, 337,
1, 338, 1, 339, 1, 341, 1, 342, 1, 345, 1, 347, 97,
920, 592, 593.

Judor Looms—Nos. 97, 110, 136, 138, 150 to
156, inclusive, 158 to 163, inclusive.

Judornetts.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, vs. Elijah M. Haines and David S. Hammond, 22, 937.65.—Same vs. E. M. Haines, \$10,486.66.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Denerling vs. Elizabeth Hass, \$1,033.33.—Alice Derman vs. Patrick J. Handrahan, \$420.44.
JUDOS MOALLISTER—Mark Mueller vs. Thomas Roney, \$38.

MILITIA NOTES.

The resignation of Capt. H. H. Anderson, of Company B, First Cavalry, has been forwarded. The resignation of Ed Harper, First Lieutenant of C Company, First Cavalry, has been forwarded. The certificate of election of William H.

Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Battalion, has been forwarded. Certificates of election have been forwarded for Joel E. Field. First Lieutentant, and Seth W. Deming, Second Lieutenant, of Battery A. First Light Artillery.

The line of march of the military parade on the 30th inst., in honor of the Decoration, will be submitted to the Monumental Committee at the Grand Pacific to-night.

be submitted to the monumental contents the Grand Pacific to-night.

Gen. Torrence yesterday received a large roll of maps, illustrating every battle fought in the War of the Rebellion, from Gen. Logan, at Washington. The present was a valuable one, and Gen. Torrence immediately placed the papers in the hands of Culver. Page & Hoyne, to be port-folioed. They will be kept at the new prigade headquarters.

A. L. Bell, Ordnance-Sergeant, and F. G. Hoyne, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the First Regiment, have collected, at considerable expense, as ample of every kind of ammunition used in the United State army, from the smallest pistol-cartridge manufactured to the largest cannon-shot and shell, including hand-grenades, grape and cannister, chain-shots, etc. There are many curiosities in the display, and the exhibition attracts a great deal of attention. The boys are now making a collection of a specimen of all the arms that have been used in this country for the past 100 years.

country for the past 100 years.

THE NEW MILITIA/BILL,

which has been a bone of contention in the Legislature during its entire session, was passed last Saturday. It was called up in the Senate—having passed the House—for a third reading, and then one or two amendments were tacked to it, and it was referred back to the House for approval. There it was taken up, the amendments concurred in, and the bill was sent to the Governor for his signature. The amendment referred to was in regard to the appropriation. In the bill proper, it was provided that one-half only of the appropriation should go to the rank and file of the service, while the other half should be used as a reserve fund, a portion of which should go to the staff officers of the different organizations. As the law now stands, two-thirds of the moneys appropriated go to the support of the rank and file, while the staffs get but one-third. This was the very thing that the brigade and regimental commanders in the First Brigade were trying to secure in the first part of the winter, and the soldiers are now perfectly satisfied.

Following is an extract of the bill pertaining to the appropriations:

Appropriations:

APPROPRIATIONS. APPROPRIATIONS.

SECTION 1. There shall be levied and collected annually in each county within this State, at the same time and in the same manner that all State and county taxes are levied and collected, one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property in this State, estuate in said county, to be set apart as a military fund of this State. Two-thirds of said funds shall annually be divided, distributed, and paid by the Governor and Adjutant-General to the several regiments, battalions, companies, and batteries in proportion to the number of officers and men regularly reporting for duty in

of officers and men regularly reporting for duty in each of them respectively, for the payment of armory, rent, fuel, lights, insurance, janitor, and like necessary expenses.

Sec. 2. Ont of the balance of said fund shall be paid expenses of court-martial, subsistence, and pay of officers and men, and proper clothing, equipments, medical supplies, expenses of transportation, Quartermasters' supplies, camp and garrison equipmes while on duty, and all nacessary expenses of brigade, regimental, or battalion headquarters: Provided, there shall not be allowed to any brigade headquarters to exceed \$300.

Sec. 3. All unexpended balance of the above appropriation may be used as a contingent military fund in emergencies, on order of the Commander-in-Chief.

This new law does away with the division or

in-Chief.

This new law does away with the division or ganization, and makes the rank of the Adjutant General of the State that of a Brigadier General This last item was an amendment of the House the original bill providing that the Adjutant should rank as a Major-General.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. PALMER HOUSE.

W. H. Stowell, Appleton C. H. Sany, Boston.
Lyman Nutting, Lebanon J. D. Rickey, Worcester.
Milford Fist, Hamburg, J. E. Bonbroke, Abelene.
P. B. Buchanan, Glasgow W. B. Gay, Boston.
C. S. Burt, Springfield, J. H. Smith, Hartford.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Chas. M. Osbora, R'k I'l'd N. D. Perry, Albany.
B. Haily, Lockport, N. Y. C. H. Crosly, St. Louis.
N. E. Hill, Toledo.
Jos. Whitebead, Wn'ep'g
H. Attrill, New York.

G. W. Netson, Des Moines S. F. Bowen, Montreal.
P. S. Cook, Boston.
W. C. Thayer, Memasha.
Jas. E. Thompson, Buffo S. Williams, Phila.
S. M. Thompson, Clinton S. Stewart, N. Y.

TREMONT HOUSE.

F. Z. Dickinson, N. Y.
M. Potsdammer, Phila.
J. Harding, Cambridge.
Wm. G. Swan, Milw.
M. D. Gilbert, St. Louis.

GARDNEE HOUSE.

GARDNEE HOUSE. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

OARDNER HOUSE.

OARDNER HOUSE.

John Crowell St. Paul.
Hunter, Milwaukee.
OARIE Nims, Lyden.
B. Ryder, St. Louis, J. Armstrong, Springfield.
S. Andrews, Northfield J. L. Hopkins, Providence
L. Newton, Janesville, T. T. Moore, St. Louis.

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.

"Forget-me-Rot" 5 cent Class, Hen

A BIG BLOW UP.

Fifty Thousand Pounds of Powder Touched Off by Lightning.

The Oriental Company's Bagazine Removed from the Face of the Earth.

Nobody Hurt or Disturbed by the Biggest Explosion on Record.

During the severe storm of yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the powder-magazine of the Oriental Powder Company, situated about a nile beyond the city limits, and about the same distance from the Brighton race-course on Arche avenue, was struck by lightning and instantly annihilated. At that hour the watchman was just about visiting the barn, which is situated about 300 feet from the magazine, when he saw a forked streak of lightning strike the building, and immediately

AN EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

The north end of the building was first blown out, and this was followed for several minutes by a continued crackling and popping as the kegs of powder were thrown up in the air and exploded. For some time these minor explo sions continued, until there was not a vestige left of the metazine, not one brick being left in place. The force of the explosion was naturally expended in the line of the least resistance, and hence the up-

ward flight of the magazine and its cont The magazine which was struck was one of two owned and built by
THE ORIENTAL POWDER COMPANY

THE ORIENTAL POWDER COMPANY

of Boston, of which Messrs. Wills, Cobb & Wheeler are the Chicago agents. It was a brick building, 25x50 feet in dimensions, and was constructed in a manner so as to leave the least resistance to the explosive material contained in it, while at the same time offering all possible protection against fire. To the former quality is to be attributed the small amount of damage done, for had the powder been confined serious results would have followed. There was in store at the time of the explosion about 2,000 keys, containing 50,000 pounds of coarse blasting-powder. The loss on the powder and building is about \$4,000, and there was, of course, no insurance.

The immediate neighborhood of the magazine is owned and controlled by other powder interests, there being six other magazines within a radius of a mile, containing in all about 500,000 pounds of powder in kegs. The present accident, which is only the second of its kind on record, proves, as the powder-men claim, that there is not as much danger in these magazines as has been supposed. The nearest building was the barn, which, as already stated, was only about 300 feet away. Not only was it not injured, but

THE WINDOWS EVEN WERE NOT SHATTERED, although they were of common glass. The nearest magazine to the one which was struck

although they were of common glass. The nearest magazine to the one which was struck was about 600 feet off, but was not touched. The explosion was not noticed at Brighton, but a short distance away, and the man who witnessed it was not materially disturbed. There was a hotel about 800 feet away, owned by one of the powder firms, which also was not injured. Another point which was shown by this explosion was the superiority of wooden over from keys. All of the iron keys were exploded, while Mr. Cobn, who visited the scene of the disaster yes orday afternoon, found about 500 of the wooden keys uninjured. They were thrown some distance but were not broken, although the ground where the magazine stood was almost as bare as if no building had ever existed on the spot.

The firm will not probably rebuild immediately, as their other magazine, which has heretofore been used for storing the finer grades of sporting powder, will suffice for all purposes for the present.

in the immediate neighborhood were owned by the Dupont, American, Little Miami, and Orange Powder Companies, and those interested are highly elated at the small amount of loss, as it has always been asserted before this that if one went all would. These magazines have been forced year by year farther from the city by stringent regulations, and now the entire neighborhood is controlled by the manufacturers. The rulns, or rather the site of the explosion, were visited by a large number of people yesterday, and were the source of considerable comment and interest.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

ent-Exercises of the Colored College at Nashville, Tenn.
Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
NASHVILLE Tenu., May 22.—It seemed just NASHVILLE Tenu., May 22.—It seemed just like any Commencement at the North. The crowd, the native music, the effusions of classic literature and of patriotism, the diplomas on parchment, the President's fatherly words at parting, the annual address,—all appeared as natural as though it were not done up in ebony and bronze. On the wall back of the platform were hung the portraits of William Wilberforce, David Livingstone, and Lord Shaftsbury. About these were festooned the flags of the United States, of England, and of Holland, which, with the portraits, had been presented to the Jubilee Singers when they were abroad. To this adorning was added a rich combination of evergreens and of flowers.

ing was added a rich combination of evergreens and of flowers.

The class had been sifted down to four for graduation. It is only a wonder that any, at this early day "after freedom," could have held on the ten years which this class has averaged in Fisk. The class entering the Semor numbers five; the Freshmen, ten,—in all, twenty-six for the next year in the college-course. The whole number for the past year has been 284. There are two normal courses, the higher, and the common school. In the study of theology there are thir teen students.

A missionary-lecture, and also the Commencement address, were delivered by the Rev. J. E. Roy.

The examinations by written questions were

and the common school. In the study of the ology there are thir teen students.

A missions ry-lecture, and also the Commencement address, were delivered by the Rev. J. E. Roy.

The examinations by written questions were eminently satisfactory. It can no longer be said that these sable scholars cannot excel in the higher branches. In speaking they do reveal a good deal of native oracovy, as these four public rehearsals have shown. President E. M. Cravath seems naturally to be the embodiment of the concerns. Coming in the fall of 1865 to purchase the ground, and in January, 1866, to open the Fisk School, having served all the time as a Trustee, having spent three years abroad along with the Jubilees, and now for these four years having stood as President, he can well eav: "Quorum magns pars fui." The Rev. H. S. Bennett has been on the ground twelve years as college-paster and teacher in theology. Prof. A. K. Spence came from a Chair in Michigan University, and Prof. F. A. Chase was a student in the same institution. The Rev. C. C. Painter, of the Theological Department, was received in the same institution. The Rev. C. C. Painter, of the Theological Department, was reculing in the regulation scheme above, the corporation dinner? Last year at Claffin University, S. C., Gov. Hampton got not a little of notoriety by dining with the Trustees, two or three of whom where not palefors. If he had been at this table to-day, one of the white folks among the 150 guests, he might have secured reputation enough almost to make him. President. These Southern Yankees seem to take to this feast of reason and flow of soul as readily as though they were "to the manner born." One parent, who had graduated three sons at Fisk, would send three more if there were any left in the family to send. Another, who graduated one to-day, had three more if there were any left in the family to send. Another, who graduated to protect from molestation the colored children who went along Church street, with books in their hands, on their way to scho

emancipated slaves. The behalf of Mrs. D. P.

Mass., has promised \$30,000 to Flak. The state of R. R. Graves, Esq., of Morristown, N. J., about to pay over \$20,000. This last amount will nearly pay off the debts on the real estate, and leave the larger for the further establishing of the University. Four of the graduates are now missionaries in Africa of the American Missionary Association. So that missionary body is already, from its Southern sowing, reaping seed for the planting of the Gospel in the Dark Continent. Last year 150 of the young folks of Fisk were out teaching school during the summer-vacation. Silentity Chies. during the summer-vacation. Silently Chicago lifted herself up above the native plain. Noiselessly these schools are giving the South a mighty upilit.

JOSEPH E. ROY.

DEATHS.

McCLELLAN—At the residence of his son, J. C. McCielian, No. 1088 West Adams-st., Edward McClellan, The timeral services will be held at the house Mosday at 12:30 n. m. Friends of the family are invited.

137 New Fork papers please copy.

POWERS—On the 24th inst., after a short than Ella Teresa Powers, daughter of Martin and Mary Powers, aged 6 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parent, No. 20 Thirty-fifth-st., Monday, May 28 to 8t. James Church thence to Calvary. Friends are invited. ROOS—At residence, No. 11 South Union—at May 25, Louis Roos, beloved husband of Catharina Roos aged 47 years.

15 Burlington (1s.) and Kankakee (1l.) papers copy. SMITH—At the Gardner House, Chicago, May 1 Herbert Boulker Smith, aged 1 year and 8 months.

15 New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BIGELOW—On Sandar, Mars. BIGELOW-On Sunday, May 25, at the restaurer father, 200 Oak-st., Maggie R., wife of Edwidgelow, and eldest daughter of William H.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

To Baltimore (Md.) and Zancsville (O.) papers plant. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS TUESDAY, May 27, 9:30 a. m., Gothing, Street Own, White Goods. GEO. P. GORE & Co., Austioners.

On Wednesday, May 28, STILL ANOTHER LARGE and CHOICE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION

BY US, INCLUDING Fine Lot of Men's Low Shoes, Misses' Butt., Side Lace, & Newport As well as full line of WONEN'S, of the CHICAGO SHOE CO., and Children's Shoes of the best PHILADELPHIA make. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Waban-er

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF Retailers of Fine Sho Is called to our Sale of WEDNESDAY, the 28th, when Very Choice Sample Shoes

GEO. P. GORE & CO., WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28 AT 10 O'CLOCK,
ON INE PREMISES,
185 FIFTH-AV., SOUTH OF MONBOS-97.,
LOT 20 BY 50 FET.
TERMS:
ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANGE 1, 2, 2, 4 THAM.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
AT AUCTION.
MONDAY AFFERNON, MAY 28, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
ON THE PREMISE.
CORNER THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. AND PORREST-AV.,
5 DWELLINGS WITH GROUND.
200 FERT, RAST FRONT, ON FORREST-AV.
TERMS, ONE-THIRD CASH, BALL 1, 24, 45 TERM.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME DWELLING AND GROUNDS: TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

DWELLING AND OUTBULDINGS.

75 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON GORDON-ST.

BETWEEN WALLACE AND WILLIAMS-ST.

WM. A BUTTERS & CO.,

AUGILONEERS.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CONTINUED SALE
OF THE KNELISH CONSIGNMENT
TUESDAY. AT 2 O'CLOOK P. M.
AT OUR SALESBOOM, 173 RANDOLFH-M.
WM. A. BUTTKES & CO., Auctions. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES
OFFET PRONT ON CENTRE-AV.
CORNER OF TWENTY-FIRST-ST.,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 27, 81 2 5002.
WM. A. BUTTERS & OO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
THURSDAY, MAY 29, at 9:30 o'clock a 29, 30 allesroom, 173 Handolph-48.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionant. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 6 80 Resident

GREAT AUCTION SALE 148 Choice Oil Paintings, AT OUR AUCTION BOOMS, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

THIS (MONDAY) MORNING

At 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2:20.

Special Opportunity to Buy Fins
Works of Art.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Austra. BY FIELD, MORRIS, FENNES 4 COMPANY, NEW YORK.

On Wednesday, May 28, PEREMPTORY PACKAGE SALE Saxonville Blankets

BY CHAN. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 187 and 139 Wabath-st. AUCTION SALE BOOTS AND SHOES Tuesday, May 27. DRY GOODS, Wednesday, May 28. CHAS. F. RADDIN S CO.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabsh-av.

The Best Stock of Shoes in Chicago AT AUCTION. Will Be Sold Tuesday Morning. May 27, at 9 o'clock that? Large invoices NEW YORK HAND-HADE GOVERNMENT AND LADIE Fine Shoes. GARDEN CITY SEED & REAVER'S Chicago-made goods. Silpers, and as a constant of the second PANTE CAND CONFECTIONERS

PERFUMES

M. KRONB At Store

VOLUME X.

COLOS

AUCTION SALES

NEW PUBLICA Popular Science

J. H. PRENCH, Sale

FOR JUI THE CONDITION OF WOMEN CAL POINT OF VIEW. L. BLECTING A FIRST MERIDIA

(Hustrated.)
THE STUDY OF PHYSICS IN
SCHOOLS. By John Trowbris
MODERN SCIENCE IN ITS REI
ATURE. By William Bracket BEEVATIONS ON THE CHAI W. D. O'CORDOR (III) WONDER. By Pr HE RIPLOSIONS IN COAL I BLE? By Francis R. Conder, HEMISTRY IN ITS RELATION Professor Ira Remsen. HISTORY OF GAMES.

Wilson.

* PROBLEM IN HUMAN EVO.

sor Grant Allen HETCH OF PROFESSOR CL DITOR'S TABLE.
ITERARY NOTICES.
OPULAR MISCELLANY.

> D. APPLETON A C 540 & 551 B

Notice to Con

Proposals will at the Contract O July 10, 1879, for mails of the Uni upon the routes, ing to the schedu and departure the Department, of Illinois, from 1879, to June Lists of routes, ules of arrivals ures, instructions with forms for co bonds, and all o

nished upon ap the Second Ass master-General. Postmaste

PROPOSALS I

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LL STREET SHOWN